# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 273

KR **—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY


## Tower reviews

by Clearway

### The Week in Focus

**Behind Reich's Move**
**Special Session's Task**

**Brussels rotated a world.** Belgium's steep-roofed, many-chimneyed capital raised the shaft of a new axis in Europe. The other end of the axis pivoted in the Far East's undeclared war. World hopes for peace in Europe and across all seas turned this week on Brussels.

Why the sudden prominence of one of Europe's smaller capitals? Memories run back to 1914 as Germany issues a unilateral statement designed to prevent Belgian soil from being used as a renewed theater of war. This alone, in its inner meaning and paradox, sets aside the week just closing as a major turning point in European history.

**Belgium's second reason** for being "nation of the week" centers in the announcement that Brussels will play host to the forthcoming conference of parties to the Nine-Power Treaty. On Oct. 30 this city—lying athwart Europe's lines of military rivalry—will focus the present embryonic searchings for organized peace.

#### A New 'Scrap of Paper'?

**A world grown cynical toward peace treaties,** and only beginning to sound the bugles for return to international morality, might well lift an eyebrow when Germany in effect pledges itself to respect Belgian inviolability. Times have changed since grimly confident soldiers of the German Empire crashed into Belgium in the darkness of Aug. 3-4, 1914.

Then, just over 23 years ago, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg contemptuously ground Germany's spurred heel on a "scrap of paper," the treaty of 1839 guaranteeing Belgium as a "perpetually neutral state." Prussia in 1839, already the leading force for German unification, had signed that treaty.

**How does the new Belgium policy** of National Socialist Germany differ from that of Kaiser Wilhelm? Only events can disclose its full inner meaning. On the surface, it is a unilateral declaration by Germany, accepted by Belgium. The pre-war Belgian neutrality was arranged by the great powers of Europe to prevent any of them from using Belgian soil—a natural avenue for armies—to attack any other great power.

#### Shade of Locarno

Germany violated this pledge, and after the war Belgium depended for security on the League of Nations and on the Locarno Treaties, the latter guaranteeing frontiers in north-central Europe. When Germany remilitarized the Rhineland on March 7, 1936, Locarno crumbled, as the treaty specifically forbade remilitarizing. Belgium later chose to guarantee her own neutrality, and to keep a free hand in European diplomacy. France and Britain on April 24, 1937, agreed in joint notes to support Belgium if she were invaded.

Thus the purpose of Locarno was in large part realized in a reconstructed form—except that Germany, having shattered Locarno, remained "on the loose" as regarded Belgian integrity. On Wednesday, this week, Germany came alone to complete the strange hodge podge of commitments which have replaced the crystal clear pledges of Locarno.

#### Europe Watches

**Why has the Reich reassured** her small, strategically vital neighbor? London notes that Berlin's action has the effect of neutralizing any attack that might come from the west, while the east is left wide open. Belgian neutrality, in this view, becomes a wall against interference by Britain and France in any German push eastward. It is an odd quirk for Belgian neutrality to be turned against France and Britain.

Berlin exults in its latest triumph of unilateral and bilateral action, opposed to the universal or multilateral system summed up in the League of Nations. Another unilateral pledge, to the Netherlands, seeks to complete the neutral buffer zone on the west. If successful, Germany's policy leaves only a short strip of Franco-German frontier to be guarded against "interference" from the west. France's policy of encirclement and isolation of Germany is fast breaking down.

Germany assures Europe of pacific intentions, offers to reconsider peace. German diplomacy, like Italy's in its victory this week over the Franco-British demand for three-power negotiations on Spanish intervention, again dominated Europe. The Rome-Berlin Axis rolled more powerfully.

#### Democracies Back Down

**Yet in one particular** Britain and France have gained from their united demand for the end of foreign intervention in Spain. Starting with dire hints of action if Italy

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

*Succeeds Marconi*

International

**Gabriele d'Annunzio**
New President of Royal Italian Academy

## Royal Academy In Italy Headed By D'Annunzio

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—The Royal Italian Academy has a new president. He is Gabriele d'Annunzio, veteran soldier-poet, who has been chosen to fill the chair vacated by the late Guglielmo Marconi.

When the Italian Academy was founded some ten years ago Premier Mussolini asked the poet to become a member of Italy's foremost literary and natural scientific institution. The poet refused. He disliked honors. He would not come to Rome after the Italian Government had ejected him by force of arms from the town of Fiume in December, 1920.

D'Annunzio had many followers in the country who had helped him to occupy Fiume, and in the period when the position of Fascism was rather shaky it was, to say the least, dangerous to have in Rome a person who, in spite of his successive misfortunes, was still considered a national hero, who could rally around him all those discontented with the Fascist regime.

D'Annunzio, however, caused no trouble. He gave the Duce his unqualified support. He stayed quietly in his solitary villa on Lake Garda, which he has transformed into a veritable museum, and which some years ago he presented as a gift to the Italian nation.

He continued there undisturbed in his literary activities. In fact, he has not been in Rome for the last 18 years.

## Budget Drive Takes Drastic Turn at Last

### New Deal Realizes Stock Market Must Be Reassured of Economy

### Savings Era Opens

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Drastic measures along the hard road to a balanced budget are being considered in Washington these days, following the determination expressed perhaps a score of times by President Roosevelt on his western trip to achieve a balance, and the repeated assurances of his important subordinates that a balance is on the way.

On Tuesday, Oct. 19, the President is expected to make public his revised estimates for the 1937-38 budget, painting the financial picture far more accurately than the estimates of last January, or the revised figures of April. Present expectation is of a slight improvement over the April estimates, with a deficit not higher than $300,000,000 rather than the $418,000,000 splash of red ink forecast in April.

But the important issue turns not on this current budget, but on the totals for the 1938-39 year—the 1939 budget, so-called—which will be presented to Congress early in January. It is that set of salient figures, deeply reflective of national policy and the progress of the United States in a period of better business, which is expected to be one of the important landmarks of the New Deal.

However, January is a long way off—and the market is sliding downward. It is vitally necessary, in the view of Administration financial advisers, to take steps to reassure business right now, or else the declining market will knock the bottom out of income and corporation tax revenues for the coming year. And a balanced budget depends more than anything else on the continuance of high revenues.

**Real Drive Is Under Way**

Therefore, a real drive for a balanced budget—the first serious attempt in this direction, it may almost be said, since the first year of the Hoover Administration—is now under way. It is feared that unless the market is reassured and stabilized, the whole course of the Roosevelt Administration will be deflected and dismayed.

In this need for immediate remedial action, the Administration appears to be considering an advance statement about next year's budget, perhaps outlining the concrete steps which are expected to lead to a balance.

Many of these steps are under current discussion. Some are certain to be followed. Though some of them may not transpire, the series of policies most talked of in Washington follows:

Wiping out of current deficits and stopping government borrowing, by continued liquidation of many "emergency" agencies.

Release of another part of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Another '29 Not Warranted By True Business Conditions; Survey Shows Basis Is Sound

### External Situation Is Similar but in 1929 There Was Nothing to Halt Credit Crash and Now There Is Solid Business—Market Only Resting

By H. B. Elliston
*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

That "another 1929" is developing in America has been the theme of much of the financial comment of late on the steep declines in the security and commodity markets. In such circumstances the unfavorable factors are always stressed. But the fear of "another 1929" is dispelled by a sober review of the situation now as compared with the situation eight years ago.

It is true that surface indications are similar.

In the stock market, the current decline has not been as steep as the decline in 1929 was, but it certainly has been substantial. The break started on Aug. 14. From that date to Oct. 14 $17,000,000,000 has been clipped off the value of American equities as reflected in their market quotations, or 30 per cent of the average value of 60 stocks, as compiled by the Associated Press.

Immense as this shrinkage of values is, the 1929 depreciation was much greater, the decline in the Dow-Jones Index for industrial shares amounting to 50 per cent.

The two markets are alike in that they both outran their own anticipations. This is the basic explanation for all stock market declines. For the market is the register, not only of business facts, but of anticipations of business facts.

At the beginning of this year it was expected that the recovery would be sustained by the development of activity in capital goods production. Values of industrial prpperties, or stocks, were boosted in anticipation. But events have not borne out hopes. Indeed, the market bore up a long time after industrial output had actually started to fall off. Industrial output reached its peak in March, when it stood at 118 per cent of the 1923-25 level. For the next three months the index remained constant at 118, and then fell to 114 in June.

There is nothing mysterious, therefore, in the market break.

Such a situation as has been experienced this year occurred in 1929. There was a falling off in industrial output preceding the decline in the stock market.

In both cases the recession in indusetrial output marked the end of an era.

In 1929 there had been a four-year

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

## Powers Move To Take Over Spain Parley

### Eden Replaces Plymouth, Other Foreign Ministers May Follow Suit

### French Plan Up

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 16—The possibility of the non-intervention subcommittee being turned into a high-powered conference of foreign ministers of the great European powers is being discussed here following an announcement today that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is to replace the Earl of Plymouth as chairman when the sub-committee meets Tuesday to get down to real business on the question of withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.

At today's meeting action was taken by the sub-committee to set up a technical sub-committee which will meet Monday to examine plans drafted some time ago for tightening up control. The move has aroused considerable optimism in certain quarters. The fact that it was made at the suggestion of Count Dino Grandi, Italy's representative, is regarded as a hopeful indication that the non-intervention system is not quite finished.

**Questions Posed**

But the chief matter for comment is Mr. Eden's decision to take the chair at the next meeting of the sub committee instead of Lord Plymouth. In the corridors of the English Office the question was immediately asked—will Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France similarly replace Charles Corbin, will Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy replace Count Grandi, and will Foreign Minister Baron Constantin von Neurath of Germany replace Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop? All that can be said at the moment is that the possibility cannot be ruled out.

At today's meeting the five leading powers—France, Great Britain, Italy Germany and Soviet Russia simply stated their positions. It was then agreed to refer their respective viewpoints to their governments with the object of beginning bargaining Tuesday. The fact that nobody turned down out of hand the proposal put forward by M. Corbin is held to indicate there will be a genuine attempt to find an amicable solution. But it is impossible to deny there is a very wide gap between viewpoints, as outlined today. In fact, the attitudes of the powers appear not to have changed radically since a deadlock arose over the British compromise proposals last July.

**The French Plan**

The French plan which M. Corbin laid before the sub-committee consists of five points:

1. That everyone should agree to immediate withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.

2. That belligerent rights be granted to both sides of the Spanish conflict as soon as the neutral com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

*Girl Scout Head*

Mrs. W. Burden Stage

**Mrs. Frederick Brooke**
Wife of a Washington Architect, Mrs. Brooke Has Been Chosen President of the Girl Scouts to Succeed Mrs. Herbert Hoover

## Girl Scouts Pick 'Idea Woman' As New President

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick Brooke of Washington, slight, energetic and smiling, was elected president of Girl Scouts, Inc., yesterday to succeed Mrs. Hoover.

"Help interest all fathers in helping their girls to be Scouts," she recommended to the National Council at the silver jubilee convention.

Mrs. Brooke, the wife of an architest, is a popular Washington hostess, a devotee of gardening and, to professional Girl Scout staff members, an "idea woman."

Mrs. Hoover, long a leader in the organization, became an honorary vice-president.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of New York also was elected an honorary vice-president. Mrs. Rolfe G. Wright of New Brunswick, N. J., was elected secretary. Re-elected were Mrs. William J. Babington MacCauley of New York, chairman of the board, and Mrs. Edgar Rickard of New Caanan, Conn., treasurer. Kansas City was selected for the 1938 convention, which will be held in October.

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, national director, reported that Scout membership had reached a record enrollment of almost 440,000.

Dr. Lloyd Burgess Sharp of New York, director of Life camps, in a speech urged less protection for children and greater exposure to the fundamental hazards of living.

Amateur dramatics were suggested by Miss Oleda Schrottky of New York, plays and pageants adviser to the Girl Scouts, to round out personalities. She cited the recent American Legion parade in New York.

## U. S. Accepts Bid to Brussels 9-Power Talks

### Norman Davis to Head the Delegation to Parley Starting Oct. 30

### Then to Geneva?

Scene May Shift After a Report to League on Status of Japan

**BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 (AP)—Belgian diplomats in capitals of interested countries throughout the world today delivered invitations to signatories and adherents of the Nine-Power Treaty for a conference here Oct. 30 to attempt mediation of the Sino-Japanese war.**

**They pointed out, however, that the date could be changed.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The United States today officially accepted the invitation of the Belgian government to attend a meeting of signatories of the Nine-Power Pact convening at Brussels on Oct. 30, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced.

The invitation from Brussels, delayed for 48 hours, finally arrived today and by implication it was clear that certain doubts about the conference's prospects and responsibilities had been removed to the satisfaction of the Belgian government.

The American delegation, Secretary Hull announced, will be headed by Norman H. Davis, as expected. But he will be assisted by Stanley Hornbeck, noted Orientalist, Far Eastern adviser to the Secretary of State, and by J. Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the European division of the State Department. Addition of these two important officials considerably increases the stature of the delegation. Also, Robert T. Pell will be taken along as press officer, and Charles E. Bohlen will act as secretary.

It is not known here yet whether Japan will be represented at the conference. For some time, the Japanese Government has taken the position that while it was prepared to open direct conversations with the Chinese Government, it would not permit the mediation of third powers. Presumably the joint interposition of the Nine-Power pact signatories will be considered in this light. Absence of Japan would apparently hamper the mediatory or conciliatory activities of the conference, and lead it speedily to a conclusion.

**To Sail Wednesday**

The State Department does not expect the sessions to last over three weeks, but thereafter it is possible that the diplomatic scene may shift back to Geneva, with a report of the Nine-Power signatories to the Assembly of the League, and the resumption of responsibilitiy by the Far Eastern Advisory Committee of the League to which China's protest was originally referred.

In this case, some or all of the American diplomats going to Brussels would be able to proceed to Geneva to handle negotiations there. The group is expected to sail next Wednesday, having caught the first fast American ship sailing subsequent to the convocation of the conference.

The precise agenda of the Brussels meeting has not been drafted. But the terms of reference go unofficially straight back to President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, in which he presented a positive American foreign policy for peace in the face of actual hostilities and numerous lawless manifestations in many parts of the world.

Though the new thrust in world affairs came from the President's initiative, the American Government was unwilling to accept responsibility for convoking the Nine-Power conference in Washington. Its viewpoint is that the United States must proceed pari passu with other powers, and hence the State Department called upon European nations actually to convene the conference and act as its host.

**Text of Invitation**

Text of the invitation to the Brussels conference said:

"At the request of the British government and with approval of the government of the United States, the Royal Belgian Government proposes to the states signatory to the treaty of the sixth of February, 1922, to meet at Brussels on the 30th of this month, in order to, in conformity with article 7 of the treaty, examine the situation in the Far East and to study peaceable means of hastening the end of the regrettable conflict which prevails there."

The Nine-Power Treaty was signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, and was proclaimed by this Government later. Signatories to the pact are the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. Adherents to the treaty are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico and Bolivia.

## Bishop Tucker Elected Episcopal Church Head

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Henry Saint George Tucker of Richmond, Va., Bishop of Virginia, was elected presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church today.

Bishop Tucker succeeds the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry of Providence, Bishop of Rhode Island, who has served as presiding bishop for the past seven years.

## C. I. O. Sets Oct. 25 In Washington To Meet With A. F. L.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16—The Committee for Industrial Organization put it squarely up to the American Federation of Labor today whether it would agree to a conference at the Willard Hotel in Washington on Oct. 25, with a view to working out a peace formula between the two rival labor organizations.

At the same time, it called on the Federation to "cease quibbling" and say what it was willing to do toward adjusting the differences between them.

Philip Murray, vice-chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, made public today a telegram he had just sent to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver, as follows:

"Our committee will meet your committee Willard Hotel, Washington, Oct. 25 with or without commitments, as you prefer.

"If you decide to cease quibbling and attend a conference, advise me Pittsburgh."

Publication by Mr. Murray of this telegram was followed by an announcement by John L. Lewis, founder and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, that all correspondence and matters pertaining to the proposed Washington meeting would be handled by Mr. Murray.

**Peace Seen Step Nearer**

Despite the seeming hesitancy by the American Federation of Labor leadership to agree to a peace conference with the C. I. O., the consensus in high C. I. O. quarters here today was that amity between the two big labor rivals was a step nearer, and, with the peace aim foremost, efforts here today continue toward ironing out the differences between the Lewis organization and the Federation, Mr. Lewis meanwhile declaring that the C. I. O. membership may be certain that at any conference with the Federation, the C. I. O. movement would not in any way be limited or influenced, and that nothing would be done to lessen their efforts toward industrial organization.

"In two years," he said, "this movement has gained 4,000,000 members; in the next two years it will gain millions more.

"If the American Federation of Labor chooses to lay aside its prejudices and join the C. I. O. in working out unity, it is well. If their leaders do not do so, the responsibility will be on their own shoulders."

Mr. Lewis declared they were "fighting not only for economic emancipation of millions, but for their political emancipation."

"That work was made apparent in 1936 when President Roosevelt was overwhelmingly re-elected, receiving his strongest support from the industrial centers that had been non-union," he continued. "In Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, for the first time in history the workers publicly declared to come

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## A. F. of L. Accepts Date Set by C. I. O. For Peace Parley

**DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor accepted today the C. I. O.'s proposal for a peace conference Oct. 25 at Washington, D. C.**

By Frederick W. Carr
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16—The persistent tradition against disunity in the labor movement, and the mediation efforts of certain moderate unions, have today achieved at least a willingness of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to negotiate and the virtual arrangement of a joint conference, as a result of the last few days of maneuvering.

Despite frank skepticism, Federation leaders yesterday accepted a modified C. I. O. invitation to talk harmony—with final details yet to be arranged.

In both camps there is now more abstract talk of unity and less disposition to forecast any specific terms of settlement, to be sure. There is also an unresolved conflict on both sides between the moderates, who place labor unity above all else, and the more militant groups who consider that standing for a policy of unionism is more important than what they term superficial unity.

Nevertheless, the exchange of telegrams of the last few days has brought to the surface an unsus-

## Relief Rolls Declared Used In Tammany Push for Office

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—New York city's 1937 mayoralty contest goes into its last two weeks today in an air clamorous with the sound and fury of charges and countercharges, with Mayor LaGuardia declaring that in 21 years on the political hustings he had never seen such a campaign of "misstatements, misrepresentation and departure from the truth" as the Democratic organization is waging to replace him at City Hall with Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Mr. Mahoney meanwhile is continuing to draft a municipal horoscope of bleakest economic and social aspect if the Nov. 2 outcome is a LaGuardia victory; but supporting his contention that the Mayor is "ready for the knock-out" with long lists of alleged broken pledges.

Mayor LaGuardia had reached the point today of threatening that "somebody is going to jail" if Tammany Hall campaign workers proceed with a reported plan to compile a political mailing list from unemployment relief files. He had learned, he said, that Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, Democrat up for re-election, and Commissioner of Public Welfare in the last Tammany administration, was "trying to debauch relief the way he used to" by circularizing the 12,000 employees of the relief bureau, "telling them what a swell guy he is" and using city stationery and city postage to do it.

"That's not all, either," he declared, "We also discovered they were arranging to take canceled checks from the relief offices in order to get names and addresses of people to whom they were going to mail political letters. Mark you, every one of those names is kept confidential by law."

Joseph D. McGoldrick and Frank S. Crosswaith, Fusion-Republican and Socialist candidates, respectively, for the comptrollership, joined in the charge, with Mr. Crosswaith producing a copy of one of the Taylor letters, in which the comptroller takes personal credit for salary increases for the lower-bracket home relief bureau employees.

Mayor LaGuardia radiocast his accusation last night under American Labor Party auspices, saying that "every investigation which has been held of home relief to date has confirmed the fact that under my administration it has been absolutely free from politics, yet here, on the eve of an election, we find the comptroller of the city surreptitiously sneaking a political letter through official channels and using city postage."

Comptroller Taylor denied the charges, declaring the letter was merely in the ordinary routine of his office to inform employees in the lower salary brackets of a 10 per cent rise in their pay.

**Mahoney Campaign**

Meanwhile Mr. Mahoney had carried his campaign to the City Club, with a description of Mayor LaGuardia as a "profligate spender" and "a straw man" who had got "every break," but who had given the city "one of the worst administrations ever bestowed on it," having "demoralized the police department until crime was rife here."

The City Club has been in the forefront of the Fusion-Republican movement in New York, and its rule of nonpartisanship forbids its endorsement of any candidate. To its membership Mr. Mahoney defended his Tammany Hall connections and long affiliation with its policies, saying that he did not think there was much difference between his views and Mayor LaGuardia's of what was good for the city.

"He's done his battling outside of Tammany Hall, and I've done my battling within Tammany Hall to build it up so that some day it will be recognized as a useful force," he continued. "My only purpose in seeking the mayoralty is to make a contribution toward solving the problems of the world."

Characterizing the breaking of campaign pledges as demagogy, Mr. Mahoney then enumerated 12 which he said the Mayor had made in 1933—"all since broken." These ranged from failing to keep the city free of vice, and overcrowding in the schools, reduce the city budget, strengthen the Civil Service, go out of politics, to permitting a situation to develop in the administra-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

**Saving Our Schools**
Twelfth of 52 Articles
Education Page

### The Monitor Index

**Saturday, Oct. 16, 1937**


| | |
|---|---|
| Soviet Justice and Law | 2 |
| City Managers' Convention | 2 |
| Camp Fire Girls' Convention | 5 |
| Home Building and Furnishing Page | 8 |
| The Home Forum | 9 |
| Peace Is Individually Realized [With Dutch Translation] | |
| Sports Page | 10 |
| Education Page | 11 |
| Financial Pages | 12-13-14 |
| Movie Guide | 17 |
| Daily Features | 17 |
| Editorials | 18 |


## Intimate Message From the Nation

### All Streets in Seattle Lead to Dave Beck, Teamster Leader—Will He Become a National Institution?

**By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau**

Somewhere in the United States

*Transcontinental notes: The last of three parts, being the account—not of a presidential tour—but of the American people and things seen en route.*

Possibly the most remarkable thing seen on our recent crossing and re-crossing of the continent was not the huge dams, not the crowds that came out to see the President, not the fertile harvests, not the geysers and mountains and timberlands, not even the friendly Canadia City of Victoria, but Dave Beck of Seattle, Wash.

Dave Beck is a relatively new and important phenomenon. He is head of the teamsters' union on the Pacific Coast, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. And he comes pretty close to running Seattle, too. Mr. Beck's good friend and ally, John F. Dore, is Mayor of the city. But all roads in Seattle lead to Dave Beck. We did not have to tell the taxi driver any address when we said: "We want to see Dave Beck." Without a word, he took us to the office-building headquarters of the teamsters' union—it was as well known as the White House in Washington, D. C., or the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La., in the days of Huey Long or the Brown House in Munich, Bavaria.

We talked with a number of solid business men. "Dave Beck is a greatly misjudged man," they said. "He is sensible. He understands our problems. We're for Dave. We can do business with him."

This viewpoint was expressed in all the business circles with which we came in contact. Perhaps it does not fairly represent the whole field: Our survey was too brief to give conclusive evidence. But it appeared that Mr. Beck, at the head of a large part of organized labor in his area, was playing ball with business, and winning its praises.

The point simply is that Dave Beck is a conservative labor leader who—as against the extreme threat of the C. I. O., dominated on the coast by Harry Bridges—seems to offer an anchor of safety.

**Big Business Executive**

Some of us went to see Mr. Beck. He was a rotund and placid man, talking in straightforward manner of his plans and activities. He had a pretty stenographer, and a loud-speaker inter-office communicating system like any big-business executive. Not so long ago he was a laundry truck driver, but he might have come from the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Beck's philosophy is: First, he seeks a better deal for labor—the members of his union; but second, he sees no reason why he should not make the deal on a profitable basis with business—for the mutual advantage of both sides. He can do this simply because there is a more extreme labor group in the field. A good illustration of his methods was advanced in his office.

"There are too many filling stations in Seattle," said Mr. Beck. "And more are threatened. We're going to close some of them. First, I advise promoters against starting new stations. If that doesn't work, the teamsters' union will refuse to serve them. They won't last long."

Proprietors of established filling stations in Seattle will thank Mr. Beck for acting as a little NRA. What he proposes doing for filling stations, he has done and is doing up and down the whole economic line.

"Racketeering," some of you may say, recalling union activities which on the surface in places like New York and Chicago resemble the foregoing illustration. But I was not told that Mr. Beck exacted the kind of tribute the real racketeers generally do. He was seeking better terms for labor, based upon better ability of business to meet his terms.

**Sample of "Protection"**

I was given another illustration of a pants-pressing business, where Mr. Beck stepped in to protect the proprietor against strong-arm methods of racketeering labor leaders. He furnished "protection"—after the pants-pressers were taken into his union.

In Seattle they say anybody who sleeps in a bed that rolls on casters can join the teamsters' union. I heard of an office full of stenographers, in a firm that makes a food product, who had been taken into the teamsters. It was just too much trouble to organize any other brand.

Some strong-arm methods are attributed to Mr. Beck. They call his operatives Dave Beck's "goons," which is a term drawn from the Popeye cartoon. But the "goons" are engaged in jurisdictional warfare with C. I. O. unionists, not with business.

Now the question is: Will Dave Beck, or Dave Beck-ism become dominant in the rest of the United States? Will there come an alliance between employers and conservative labor? And will the tangible benefits to workers of this benevolent entente turn labor away from C. I. O.? Already, there are appeals from employers in all parts of the country to A. F. of L. headquarters, asking them to organize unions in this or that plant. Employers, in short, are starting back-fires.

With these back-fires spreading, will a single leader like Dave Beck come into national prominence? Perhaps. But I do not think it will be Mr. Beck himself. My impression is that he sees his field to cultivate on the Pacific coast, and will stay there. But certainly Dave Beck is a portent . . . A cloud already a whole lot bigger than a man's hand.

And that is why the whole of this final article has been devoted to a single phenomenon.

Erwin D. Canham

# Russian Property Owners Secured by Changes in Code

**Soviet Justice and Law**
Last of four articles

By Demaree Bess

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—Property rights and protection of individuals against crimes and abuses receive increased attention in new Soviet civil and criminal codes now being drafted. The draft codes deal more severely with nonconformists (political opponents); it is proposed that they even be refused the rights to bequeath and inherit property. On the other hand, the property and other rights of conformists are increased and better protected.

The Federal Prosecutor, A. Vishinsky, even suggested in a recent discussion that citizens compelled to wait unnecessarily can bring action for lost profits. If a citizen waits in line at a savings bank or shop, he declared, courts are bound to accept action for damages. Observers familiar with the long queues in Russia envisioned millions of such lawsuits. But the discussion was published only in a law journal, not in the popular press.

New codes will strengthen the position of defense counsel, who have hitherto been regarded as "assistants of the court" rather than as representatives of their clients. A defense attorney recently exclaimed in a Leningrad court: "It would be a pity to waste an honest Soviet bullet upon my client!" This action was deplored as too extreme, although the defense counsel were warned that they may not demand acquittal of a client they know or believe to be guilty.

The "collegiums" into which defense counsel are organized will assume the status of "self-governing bodies," although subject to "political control and guidance." Since Soviet defense is regarded as a "public function," counsel may conduct cases as they see fit, without regard to the client's wishes. The latter has only one recourse: he may give up counsel if he desires.

**Sale and Lease Controlled**

New draft codes propose that ownership of private houses and apartments, formerly permitted for a limited time, be extended "in perpetuity." However, the sale and lease of such property will be closely restricted, in order to prevent exchange of property for more than nominal prices. The demand for rooms or apartments in overcrowded Soviet cities is tremendous, and owners can, and do, receive very high rentals. The state seeks to prevent this by fixing low rentals, but every Soviet citizen knows he cannot rent a room without paying privately a "premium" in addition to the legal rental. The new codes will seek to circumvent such practices by imposing severe penalties.

Recent changes in inheritance laws will be incorporated in the new codes. Owners of property are entitled to full freedom of testamentary disposition, after certain categories of dependents receive minimum percentages. Many Soviet citizens have amassed considerable estates in city and country homes, government bonds and savings accounts, and valuable personal possessions. The Soviet estate tax is not greater than in some European countries. Political offenses, however, usually involve confiscation of property.

**Private Rights Protected**

The new civil code will seek to eliminate abuses of maintenance laws. Hitherto, few men named as fathers of children have avoided paying maintenance. The chief court of the Tartar Republic even ruled that no such case can be decided in favor of the defendant. Such rulings naturally led to abuses, and have been denounced. The new draft code provides, however, that any decision of a lower court in favor of the defendant in a maintenance case must automatically be referred to a higher court for review.

The draft criminal code emphasizes that crimes against individuals must no longer be dismissed by courts as comparatively trifling. The new Constitution, it is declared, promises protection for individual as well as public rights. Courts are advised to impose more severe penalties for such crimes as assault and battery and robbery of individuals.

The draft codes shift some offenses from the category of "crimes against the state" to the category of individual crimes. For example, mismanagement upon the part of such workers as cow-herds and milkmaids in collective farms has been treated as "malfeasance in office" and severely punished. It is now proposed to treat such offenses as ordinary misdemeanors.

## New Sources of Fuel Seen in Coal and Hay

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16 (AP)—A national oil expert predicted yesterday that new ways of fueling automobiles would be developed on a practical basis before the nation's natural oil supply fails.

J. P. D. Hull of Tulsa, Okla., business manager of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, said:

"Methods of obtaining liquid fuel from coal and fodder, such as straw and cornstalks, although not yet commercialized, will be developed to greater perfection when natural oil gives out."

# A New American Tribute by France

Wide World

**General Pershing Dedicating Statues of Himself and Lafayette**

Thousands of American Legionnaires Visiting France After Their New York Convention Attended These Ceremonies on the Cote de Picardie, Paris. President Lebrun and Other French Officials Were On Hand for This Tribute to the American Expeditionary Force

# College Building Dedicated by Plea To Drop Fetters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LANCASTER, Penna., Oct. 16—The new $250,000 Liberal Arts building at Franklin and Marshall College was dedeciated today with a plea by Dr. Roy F. Nichols, history professor at the University of Pennsylvania, that it be used to free "preoccupied minds" of the machine age for "greater freedom of the human spirit."

The dedication was a feature of the four-day celebration in honor of the founding of Franklin College, one of Franklin and Marshall's parent institutions, 150 years ago. The observances conclude tomorrow.

"The minds of our leadership today are deprived of their freedom by the narrowing influences of preoccupation, which comes from the intensity of specialization exacted by keen competition for success," Dr. Nichols said. "The result is the preoccupied mind.

**The Press of Modernity**

"Modern educational tendencies contribute all too heavily by pressing vocational courses into the very heart of the undergraduate curriculum. To unlock the resources of the mind, then, is the mission of the liberal arts. We dedicate this building to that noblest of human aspirations, the freedom of the human spirit."

Several hundred alumni and delegates from other colleges, universities and learned societies attended the exercises, which were presided over by Judge B. C. Atlee. Dr. Nichols is also president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which is holding two-day sessions in Lancaster concurrently with the Franklin and Marshall celebration.

The Lancaster County Historical Society presented a tablet to the college this morning, bearing the names of Franklin College graduates who signed the Declaration of Independence. They were Thomas McKean, Benjamin Rush, Robert Morris and George Clymer. It also lists Clymer, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin as signers of the Federal Constitution.

**Trees Planted**

Sesqui-centennial trees in honor of past presidents of the college were planted on the campus today at ceremonies led by Dr. E. M. Hartman, president of the Franklin and Marshall Alumni Association.

Judge William H. Keller of the State Superior Court was toastmaster at a dinner of alumni at the Brunswick Hotel last night.

Trustees of the college, holding a special session yesterday, elected J. E. Livingood of Wyomissing, Penna., as a trustee to fill a vacancy. Mr. Livingood was graduated from Franklin and Marshall in 1909.

## Sunday Law Invoked To Halt Carpentry

BELLEFONTE, Del., Oct. 16 (AP)—Hammers and saws lay idle in the Brandywine Hundred area as their owners obeyed the state's Sunday law, invoked last week to prevent home building or repairs on the Sabbath. State police reported a total absence of unnecessary labor in Brandywine Hundred communities.

A Bellefonte home-builder was arrested on a charge of breaking the Sabbath by roofing his new home. He paid a $4 fine.

Ernest T. Brownhill, a member of the Bellefonte town commission, announced that a movement to demand repeal of the blue law might be started at tonight's commission meeting. Mr. Brownhill threatened yesterday to start issuing warrants for every storekeeper and gasoline station proprietor whose place of business was found open on Sunday if the Rev. Mr. Steen continued obtaining warrants to halt work.

# *Variety of American Shrines Found in Paris by the Legion*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—Thousands of American Legionnaires who visited France in a special tour as guests of the French Government recently to attend the dedication of the Château-Thierry monument found Paris filled with American shrines.

George Washington's statue stands on the Place d'Iéna, with three American monuments on the Place des Etats Unis (United States Square) near by. Benjamin Franklin's statue looks toward the entrance of the Paris Exposition on the Place du Trucadéro.

Thomas Jefferson lived from 1784 to 1789 at 2 rue de Berri, just off the Champs Elysées. Frederic A. Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty that stands in New York harbor, lived at 82 rue d'Assas on the Left Bank. A smaller reproduction of the statue stands at the western end of the Ile des Cygnes, now covered with the colonial pavilions of the exposition.

A statue of Lafayette presented by American school children stands in the courtyard of the Louvre. Not far away, in the Palais Royal built by Richelieu, John Howard Payne lived and wrote "Home, Sweet Home."

John Paul Jones lived for a time at what is now 19 rue de Tournon. Another house in the Latin Quarter associated with America is the old building at 5 rue Racine where Longfellow resided for a short time.

Just a few steps from the American Embassy on the Place de la Concorde is the old building at number 4, now occupied by an American bank, where the first treaty of friendship of the United States was signed with France.

# La Follette on 'Steamroller'

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16 (AP)—Wisconsin Democrats and Republicans who are talking of joining to oppose the Progressive Party were surprised by Gov. Philip F. La Follette's achievement in pushing nearly a dozen controversial bills through the special session of the Legislature in one week.

They likened his control over the law-making body, which adjourns today, to that of the late Huey Long of Louisiana.

Added to the statute books, which already contain laws pioneering in the field of social and tax legislation, was an act which indirectly puts the state in the farm promotion business.

Another gives the executive office, with the aid of a legislative committee, control over reorganizing the functions of State governmental departments. Nine other bills affecting situations peculiar to the State—although highly controversial—were adopted.

The Governor's rule over the Legislature, which he claimed was justified by factional differences that stalled legislative proceedings, will be the outstanding political issue in the next state campaign, opponents say.

This group believes the campaign may see a coalition of the old parties pooling their strength to overthrow Governor La Follette and his Progressives.

The new farm bill creates a Wisconsin agricultural authority along lines of similar federal agencies. It is a non-profit private corporation financed by state money and is designed to raise quality standards of farm products, assist in development of new markets and improve marketing methods from top to bottom.

## Relief 'Leakage' Charges Probed In Pennsylvania

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 16—An investigation of charges by Philip Mathews, deputy secretary of public assistance, that Pennsylvania has lost $1,500,000 in over-payment, forgeries and stolen checks in connection with relief aid, is going forward in this Commonwealth by order of Gov. George H. Earle. The Governor said he regarded the charges as too important to pass over without a complete check-up.

Denial of the forgery and theft allegations has been made by Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of public assistance and Mr. Mathews' superior, although he admitted there had been over-payments during the past three years. In ordering an inquiry, Governor Earle made it clear that he had full confidence in Mr. de Schweinitz as a relief administrator and that he also had the highest opinion of Mr. Mathews.

Another portfolio of inquiry now before the Governor is a report that two members of his administration are linked to the Pennsylvania Highways Department gravel scandal. District Attorney Mortimer E. Graham of Erie County is preparing to go before the November Grand jury to ask indictments, if evidence already in hand can be properly buttressed to justify criminal court action, it was said.

The basis of this development, it was reported, was that E. A. Griffith, district engineer for the State Highway Department, who was summarily dismissed by the Governor on June 7, has talked, revealing the alleged use of thousands of tons of sub-standard gravel on state highways in the northwestern counties.

## Convict Botanist Inspired First New York Museum

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16 — The story of a prison inmate who became so famous that he addressed the New York State Legislature and by his eloquence inspired the State's first natural scientific agency, was revealed yesterday by Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, in an address at the seventy-third convocation of the University of the State of New York. The convocation is observing the one hundredth anniversary of the State Museum, which is a direct descendant of that first natural scientific agency, the State Geological Survey.

"In 1818, there was a botanist named Amos Eaton who had acquired a reputation as a lecturer on botany and other natural history subjects," Dr. Gager said. "So great was his fame that Governor Clinton in that year invited him to deliver a course of lectures before the New York State Legislature. The lectures lead to the establishment of the State Geological Survey.

"In 1810, one William Torrey was appointed fiscal agent of the state prison in Greenwich, now Greenwich Village, a section of New York City. William's young son, John Torrey, attracted the attention of one of the inmates, who had been imprisoned for debt. That inmate was the same Amos Eaton who later, by his eloquence, helped inspire the legislature to take the first step that led to the establishment of this museum. It was from Mr. Eaton that John Torrey got his first inspiration for a scientific career. He became the state's first botanist."

At the opening session this afternoon Chief Judge Frederick Evan Crane of the Court of Appeals inducted into office Chancellor Thomas J. Mangan and Vice-Chancellor William J. Wallin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Mexico Clings To League As Hope of World

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—The recent letter sent by President Cardenas to Isidro Fabela, Mexican delegate to the League of Nations, clearly defines Mexico's international policy and its stout support of the League. The letter was sent to congratulate Señor Fabela on his activities during the eighteenth session of the League.

"The League of Nations," stated the Cardenas document, "constitutes a body with great foresight in the conflicts between nations, and a supreme tribunal before which the nations which are unjustly attacked may defend their rights, claim justice and obtain the judgment of world opinion."

Refusing to view the occasional inability of the League to prevent the aggression of powerful nations upon weaker ones as a positive failure, President Cardenas wrote that, despite this, "The Assembly of the League will be able to define the historic responsibilities and to aid the countries attempting to defend their integrity and nationalism."

**The Chance for War**

A blunty realistic view of world affairs was taken by the President in his comment that "The bloody conflicts in Asia and the constant aggression against Spain, the activities in the Mediterranean and the rearmament race demonstrate that fears for a new war are not unfounded suppositions."

In another part he stated:

"Even though many believe that the League of Nations is useless and that the principles of democracy and law are submerged beneath great financial and political interests, competing for conquered territories, markets and zones in which to exploit raw materials and cheap human labor, it should not be forgotton that, through the Assembly at Geneva, the conscience of the popular working masses is reached.

"These masses are able to understand and to fix responsibilities, and upon these masses the power of the armies, the stability of governments, and the production of fields and factories depend."

**Essence of Policy**

This supremacy of the popular will, which is authentic democracy, the respect for the integrity of each country, and the sincere championship of peace, constitute the essence of the social and international policy of Mexico, the President holds.

Mexico will insist upon maintaining the prestige of the League, even if recent events appear to have been failures, he said, "because we have the conviction that the temporary setbacks do not finally eclipse the principles of right and of international ethics, which will persist regardless of political intrigues and of the attacks which are being made upon democratic institutions."

## *It Took Another Key to Unlock Ponselle's Voice*

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16 (AP)—Rosa Ponselle's dramatic soprano voice rose and fell in Tchaikovsky's "Adieu Forets" as a hushed concert audience listened Oct. 14.

Suddenly the Metropolitan star interrupted the song and tossed back to her pianist, Stuart Ross, a hasty "You're on the wrong key."

But Mr. Ross replied in dulcet, "No, I'm not."

Then to the tensing audience Miss Ponselle said, "Excuse me, please," and consulted her accompanist.

After a swift glance at the music board of the piano she announced triumphantly, "You've got the contralto copy."

The audience joined her in laughter while Mr. Ross hurried backstage to retrieve the soprano score.

When he was a bit long on hunt, Miss Ponselle dropped her chin in hands, elbows on the piano top, crossed one foot over the other and patted the floor. A wave of laughter rolled over the audience.

Mr. Ross returned, resumed playing and the soprano finished her number—a la soprano.

The song over, the singer urged Mr. Ross to frontstage to take a bow, amid a vigorous ovation.

As he bent at the hips, she tweaked his ear.

## Newspaper Prizes Smaller in England

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — The glittering newspaper prizes of a few years ago are becoming less dazzling, according to the Christian Social Council Committee on Gambling here. Fashions are changing, the council reports. Promoters are said to be fertile in devising methods of avoiding the provisions of the 1934 act, which demands that every solution should involve "a substantial amount of skill."

Even so, the effect of this legislation is seen in the reduced amounts offered for prizes. In 1934, the amount offered in any one week was about £36,000, against an average of about £12,000 since the passage of the act.

The 1934 act also excluded entirely all competitions in which prizes were offered for forecasting results of coming events or of past events not generally known. The council feels the most undesirable competitions have been eliminated and that the standard generally has been raised. The added skill now required for the competitions has encouraged professionalism. Those advertising in the newspapers to offer their services to competitors have increased from about 20 to more than 70.

# City Managers in New Orleans Review Progress of 28 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16—The city manager, or council-manager, system of local government is no longer on trial. As administrators from throughout the United States and Canada gather here for the twenty-fourth annual conference of the International City Managers' Association, it is with interest centered, not on the system itself, its defense or promotion, but on what the system has done and can do, to solve the problems of local government.

The plan has, it is felt by most students of local government administration, proved its effectiveness, and although an intensive campaign, with considerable opposition present, is necessary often in cities where its establishment is desired, it no longer is regarded as an experiment or "freak" type of government.

The first council-manager government was established in Staunton, Va., in 1908, and soon after a number of smaller municipalities adopted it. Not until 1914, though, when it was made effective in Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio, did the idea get much national attention. Since then an average of about 20 cities and counties has adopted the manager plan each year.

At the end of 1920 there were 159. Today there are 462.

**Abandonment Small**

Much is made by opponents of the idea of occasional abandonments of the manager plan, but it is found that in 28 years but 22 cities have dropped it for various reasons, and that in the past six years only six cities, one town, and one village, out of a total of 58 referenda on the subject, dropped it.

Of the 6230 cities with more than 1000 population, 2231, or 36 per cent, cannot adopt manager charter without special action of state legislatures. This is notably true in Illinois where proponents of the idea in Chicago have failed to have a bill enacted by the legislature to allow for home-rule.

The National Municipal League prepared a model city charter in 1915 (revised in 1927 and 1933) embodying the council-manager plan. The acceptance of this form of government, the league notes now, has been coincident with the decline of the commission-mayor plan. From 1921 to 1930, for example, 31 new charters in the 11 home-rule states embodied the mayor-council plan, eight the commission and 95 city-manager, which compared with the record for the period from 1911 to 1920 shows a steady upward trend for the manager plan. From 1911 to 1920 only 35 per cent of all charters were city-manager, while in the later period 71 per cent were of that type.

**Features of Plan**

The main features of the council-manager plan are as follows: A small council elected at large on a non-partisan ballot determines all municipal policies which are set forth in the charter itself, adopts ordinances, votes appropriations, and is required to appoint a chief executive officer called a city manager. The council is the governing body of the city and the city manager is its agent in carrying out its policies. The Mayor, who is usually elected by the council from its own number, does not interfere with the administrative functions of the manager, nor do individual members of the council.

The program of the meeting here reveals the wide range of subjects with which these city managers are concerned. Round-table groups will discuss, for example, the future of the WPA and PWA, auto parking and traffic congestion, industrial and social planning by a city government, city-county joint operation, low-rent housing, and strikes. General sessions will consider utility management, financing improvement and maintenance of airports, rural electrification, finance, tax limitation, relief, and personnel administration.

One entire session will be devoted to the subject, "How City Managers Can Best Keep Up With the Times."

**Training Problem**

Attention will be given also to the problem of developing sufficient trained material for the steadily expanding city manager jobs. Local government will fight a losing battle with private industry for talented managers unless apprenticeship opportunities are made available to young college graduates, according to a recent report by the association's Committee on Career Service.

While more than 80 colleges and universities offer courses preparing for public service, hardly more than a dozen, it is noted, give graduates an opportunity at the bottom rung of the career ladder. This year New York City is considering a plan to take on apprentice engineers for a year's intensive practice in city work. Saginaw, Mich., and Austin, Texas, also have added graduates in public administration to their city hall staffs for the same purpose.

Solution of the training problem, the committee holds, lies in part with the administrators already on the job, who must have "a positive attitude of willingness to assume the periodic responsibility of training an apprentice."

The International City Managers' Association, organized in 1914, encourages city managers to administer their affairs in accordance with the best methods developed through research, practical application and actual experience. It offers a limited consulting service, and a series of extension courses in municipal administration, maintains a committee on career service in local government, and conducts this annual conference.

It also publishes a monthly journal, Public Management, and the Municipal Year Book, the annual résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities.

## City Slums Uneconomic, Unwin Tells Rotarians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL — Economically, a modern city cannot afford to have slums. If only from the monetary viewpoint it is worth while to incur the temporary cost of new construction, stated Sir Raymond Unwin, past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, during an address before the Rotary Club of Montreal.

It is now understood, he said, that towns could not be allowed to grow in a haphazard fashion. The plans must be evolved under which the constituent parts are developed into a harmonious whole. The overcrowding in large cities and towns of even a small, thickly populated country like Great Britain is not necessary, Sir Raymond declared.

Specialty Sports Shop
Cashmere Sweaters from Scotland
Rich's
ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GA.
Larkwood, Regenstein's Own HOSE 79c
wears better than any dollar hose, our customers tell us. All the new fall shades.
Hosiery—Street Floor
Regensteins Peachtree Store Atlanta

ATLANTA
Designed by Children... for Children
Whatsit Prints
29c yd.
Of percale . . . in an excellent quality . . . in such amusing, whimsical designs as Jack Stones, Bacon 'n Eggs, Number Plaid, Sailor Boy! Clear, colorful fast patterns.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
Treat Yourself to a Delicious Lunch
In Davison's 6th Floor Restaurant
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida
Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty!
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

ATLANTA, GA.
Visit Our Newest Store
Peachtree at Palisades
Hemlock 2125
Jacobs DRUG STORES all over Atlanta
"Lunch with us today"

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

A Touchdown
Yes
Colonial is good Bread
fresh AT YOUR GROCERS
LEE BAKING CO. ATLANTA

EGYPT and PALESTINE
Tours and Excursions at Low Rates
Programme from
E. J. LOVGROVE
14 Sharia Maghrabi, CAIRO, EGYPT
(33 years in Egypt)

Zurich, Switzerland
MEYNADIER
MEYNADIER & CIE. A.-G., ZÜRICH
Flachbedachungen und Isolierungen
Roofing

SWITZERLAND
cosy
underwear for ladies, gentlemen and children
ask mother, she knows

SWITZERLAND
PUTZMITTEL
Reuslin
L. Anderfuhren-Zwahlen
SISSACH
(Cleaning Material)

SWITZERLAND
Low Shoes
ZURICH, BERN, THUN, BASEL
GENF: A Cendrillon

Remington Schreib-Maschinen
Portable and Standard-Modelle in allen Preislagen
Typewriters and Adding Machines
ANTON WALTISBÜHL & CO.
ZURICH
Bahnhofstr. 46 Tel. 36.740

SWITZERLAND
Gerberkäse
FromageGerber
SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. UNDER LABEL
SWISS KNIGHT
CHEESE
Mfrs. Gerber & Co., S.A., Thoune

SWITZERLAND
RUBBER GOODS
BABY ARTICLES
E. KNECHT-FLÜCKIGER-C.ie BERN
Sanitary Accessories for Mothers and Babies
Bern: Spitalacker 63. Tel. 21.967

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks, all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first class grocers and confectioners shop.
When travelling in Holland ask for our products.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
CRETONNES
VOÓR OVERGORDIJNEN in shadow-bloem-heraldiek en „Oudt-Holland" motieven
Uitgebr. keuze Apart cachet Concurr. prijzen
van katoen, linnen, kunstzijde en crêpe. 120 tot 130 cM. br.
Indonthren
Gegarandeerd Indonthrengeverfd
Indanthrenhuis
KALVERSTRAAT 134 — AMSTERDAM
Onovertroffen waschecht zonecht weerecht

HOME MADE
Swiss Cream Caramels
of which people say:
"The best I have ever tasted"
The pure sweet table cream of rare richness accounts for the velvety creaminess and delicious flavour of the caramels.
Tourists appreciate their nutritious value. Sportspeople consider them as a concentrated food in the vest pocket.
Sold by all the MERCURE SHOPS
(The largest chain grocers in Switzerland) or direct from the Head Office:
MERCURE, 8 RUE DE LAUPEN, BERNE, SWITZERLAND

# Moorish Semsar, Aid to Trade, Loses Protection of Britain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—That trusted servitor of great British business houses—the Moorish semsar or "native" broker—is to lose the protection of King George VI.

This is one effect of the recent convention for the abolition of capitulations for British subjects and British-protected persons in French Morocco.

The convention comes into force on Jan. 1, 1938, when "no person owing allegiance to His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco can claim in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire the protection of His Majesty the King."

On that date, British subjects and semsars who for more than 80 years have been subject to British courts in French Morocco, come under the jurisdiction of the same tribunals as French citizens. For semsars, the only exception to this change concerns matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Moslem or Jewish religious courts.

**Origin in Barbary States**

In early days, Europeans were afraid to trade with Morocco—then known as one of the Barbary States—because of the insecurity to person and property. To encourage foreign trade, the semsar or broker came into being. The Sultans undertook that these brokers, who were employed by foreign merchants to buy produce, would not be arbitrarily taxed nor otherwise molested by the Moorish authorities, who also agreed not to tax the produce brought by these brokers except when exported. In this way, semsars were brought under the jurisdiction of the foreign consular officers and courts.

The relief offered to Moorish subjects by withdrawing them from the jurisdiction of their own Sultans caused large numbers of Moors to apply for "protection." This so weakened the native government that the system became a scandal and Britain tried to get it abolished under promise by the Sultan of reforms in the administration. Owing to French and Italian resistance, however, this effort failed, but a convention held in Madrid a little later limited and defined the exercise of the right of "protection" by the foreign powers.

**Brokers in Two Classes**

Native brokers were then divided into two classes. First, there were the semsars, or fully protected Moors, who virtually became foreign subjects. The second class consisted of Mokhulats or Moorish subjects under Moorish jurisdiction, who practically could not be arrested without notice being given beforehand to the Consul of the foreign national employing them.

In those cases where the Moorish authorities could arrest the Mokhulats, they had to give the foreign national time and opportunity to get back his own goods or money from the Mokhulats. When in difficulties, the latter always tried to make out that all they held belonged to their employers, and was, therefore, free from seizure. Disputes were endless, the perjury shameless on both sides, and the practice grew up of letting off the Mokhulat on his paying half the impost. The entire proceedings were illogical and unfair, but nothing better could be devised in view of the rapacity of the unpaid native officials.

When the French Protectorate came into being in 1912, the Mokhulat became liable to arrest, but his employer had to be furnished with a report of the trial. Since then, arbitrary imposts have been abolished and taxes are now levied in a way described as "relatively fair," compared with the old-time practice, and the office of Mokhulat has practically ceased.

# Surplus Bison, Elk and Deer Offered at Government Sale

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Anybody want to buy a buffalo, elk, or mule deer?

The Government offered surplus big-game for sale yesterday on four of the western preserves supervised by the Biological Survey.

Anyone anxious to have a 1100-pound bison for a pet may send $60 cash to the nearest preserve. The Government will capture, crate and deliver to the nearest railroad point this former monarch of the open prairie.

Or, if you prefer bison meat, along with the massive head and hide to qualify you as a big-game hunter, the Government will dress and ship the bison for $50.

In case you want a live animal, the Government offers to help you capture the bison, elk, or mule deer, and load it on a truck.

The annual sale of big-game is held in an effort to avoid overgrazing on the fenced-in ranges and resultant shortage of food.

Drought and grasshoppers also caused serious damage last summer to ranges on the big-game preserves.

The Biological Survey offered 269 buffalo or bison, 222 elk, and 100 mule-deer for sale.

Animals not sold may be obtained by public zoos, parks, or preserves for the cost of capture, crating and transportation.

## Big Game Animals In U. S. Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — A nose-count by government enumerators shows big game animals in national forests have more than doubled in numbers in the past 12 years.

Forest service representatives placed the increase shown by a survey, which included actual counts of smaller herds, at 140 per cent. Their census showed 1,684,000 big game animals on the 170,000,000 acres of the national forests at the end of last year.

Deer were the most widely distributed of the big game animals, being found in every one of the 157 national forests. They numbered 1,441,000 head, an increase of 12 per cent compared with 1935.

The service said elk, of which there were 126,000 or an increase of 7 per cent, and deer have shown such increases in some areas hunting has been extended to limit numbers to range capacities.

## Probe Ordered of Blast At Mine That Killed 33

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines ordered an immediate investigation today of the Mulga Coal Mine explosion in Alabama, which killed 33 men.

Daniel Harrington, chief of the health and safety branch, said an investigation will be started, probably tomorrow or Monday, by District Engineer Frank E. Cash and Clifford E. Saxon, senior safety instructor.

# Among Choice Erdmann Mezzotints at Coming London Sale

Upper—The Ladies Walgrave, Great-Nieces of Horace Walpole, After Sir Joshua Reynolds by Valentine Green.
Right—Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, After G. Romney by James Walker

Upper—Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland of Thirkelby, Yorks, After John Hoppner by W. Ward
Lower—Thomas Oldaker on "Pickle." After Ben Marshall by W. W. Barney

## Japanese Planes Carry Warfare To Shantung Cities

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16 (AP)—Japanese bombing planes today carried the threat of spreading warfare to coastal cities of Shantung, one of the five North China areas Japan is seeking to dominate.

Planes flew over Tsingtao, Shantung's chief seaport, and Chinese officials said they believed Japanese naval vessels would attempt to land troops under the cover of air bombardments.

The threat to Shantung's seacoast came as Japanese troops advancing southward toward Tsinanfu, provincial capital, were slowed by floods. Retreating Chinese opened canal dikes to put large areas of the low-lying country under water.

At Hangchow a squadron of six Japanese planes, after flying over the city for 30 minutes, dropped a procession of bombs yesterday, badly damaging the main railroad station and numerous nearby shops. Three persons were killed and five injured.

**Direct Hits on Station**

Diving one after the other, the planes dropped explosive incendiary bombs on the station. Each plane made a direct hit. One dropped a bomb in the park before the station, damaging all buildings within a hundred yards, including headquarters of the Provincial Relief Association, the railway hotel and the main post office.

At Shanghai Japanese naval vessels started a new bombardment of the Pootung industrial area across the Whangpoo River from the International Settlement. Americans and other foreigners feared the shelling might bring a renewal of the bombardment in which noncombatants in Shanghai's international areas suffered heavily Thursday.

Japanese military authorities at Peiping indicated they expected the early fall of Taiyuanfu, Shansi province capital. The Japanese now have captured the capitals of Hopeh, Chahar and Suiyuan provinces and are nearing those of Shantung and Shansi.

**Reports of Gains**

Although Chinese at Shanghai asserted their troops in Shansi had made "further successes," Japanese at Peiping declared their northern army occupied Sinhsien, 40 miles north of Taiyuanfu. They also said Japanese troops were pouring into the Province through Niagtzekwan Pass, 80 miles east of Taiyuanfu on the Chengtai railway.

Japanese press reports were that the army had lost no time in taking over rich coal, iron and aluminum resources in Shansi and soon would begin to incorporate the provincial government with the south Chahar autonomous regime based at Kalgan.

Shanghai was faced with the formidable task of feeding and housing a million war refugees through the winter. Foreign relief workers estimated that donations of $700,000 monthly would be necessary to meet the emergency.

## Aid to Japanese By Vatican Denied

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Vatican semiofficial news service published yesterday an official denial of assertions by private Vatican sources that instructions already had gone to missionaries in the Far East regarding their conduct in the conflict between China and Japan.

The news service said: "News has been distributed in America and published under sensational headlines that the Vatican seeks to abet the fight against communism in Japanese favor.

"Instructions to this effect are said to have been issued to representatives of the Holy See in the Far East. Both pieces of news are absolutely false and have been officially denied by Archbishop Giuseppe Pizzardo (Undersecretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs), Monsignor Tardini (Undersecretary of State), and Archbishop Celso Costantini (Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith)."

## Paths for Pedestrians Provided in England

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Surrey road authorities have taken the lead in providing pedestrians with a safe path, and yet giving motorists the full width of the road. In certain sections the footpath is placed on the other side of the hedge which borders the road.

On roads where the boundary is a wooden or iron paling, the necessary hedge has to be planted and the paling removed when the hedge has grown up.

# Mezzotint Sale Stirs London Anticipation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — The announcement that the famous Erdmann collection of English mezzotints is to be sold at Christies on Nov. 15 and 16 has caused great interest in English art circles.

This is partly because it will afford an opportunity of seeing at close quarters an almost legendary array of nearly 400 prints produced in the technique which is generally recognized as peculiarly English, (the common name for mezzotints in Europe is "prints in the English manner"), and also because no one quite knows what prices these treasures are likely to fetch because nothing of the same kind and of equal importance has come into the market for many years.

Original prints after famous pictures were, of course, produced in large numbers, for the mezzotinter in the eighteenth century corresponded more or less to the photographer of today, reproducing an original painting as well as he knew how and his employers, the print sellers, distributing his work to the public. Only thus could the average man become acquainted with works of art which were out of sight in private houses, and in any case beyond his means.

**Many Prints Imperfect**

But the print of a popular picture would run through several editions and the plate become worn, so that later impressions were less clear than the earlier. Add to this the results of careless handling, cutting down of margins to fit frames, and sheer inattention, and it will be readily understood why prints of an early edition, in a perfect state exactly as they came from the studio of their makers, are extremely rare.

It is admittedly one of the great virtues of the Erdmann collection that it contains an enormously high proportion not merely of good, but of excellent early impressions. The late owner, who was a New York banker, was well-known to collectors and dealers on both sides of the Atlantic as a man who was indefatigable in the search for the perfect example. He spent 30 years in the pursuit of his hobby, was continuously discarding fine impressions for yet finer, and was never content with the mediocre.

**A Trial Proof**

It is obviously impossible in a brief notice to mention more than a few outstanding items. One a little outside the usual run is a print after a famous picture by the sporting painter Ben Marshall, and is a trial proof, i. e., an experimental print pulled by the mezzotinter before the descriptive lettering beneath was added—that is the meaning of the familiar catalogue phrase, "Proof before all letters."

A certain dealer went to Ireland some years ago hoping to find a few good pictures. He went from country house to country house, but failed to buy anything. Greatly disheartened, he was about to leave his last place of call when he saw in the butler's pantry an example of this self-same mezzotint and, rather than come away empty-handed, asked its price. (He knew nothing about prints, but a good deal about pictures.) He paid 30 shillings for it, and brought it back to London, very sad at having wasted his time. Not knowing what to do with the print, he took it to Christies to be sold by auction—and there it fetched 135 guineas! The original painting came on the market a year or so later, and was bought on behalf of the late Lord Woolavington for 2100 guineas, with Mr. Vicars as the underbidder.

**Good Profit**

Even more odd is a story about a Morland print in this sale—the engraver's finished proof, with an inscription giving instructions as to price, etc. No less than 30 examples of this delightful print turned up in a small sale and were bought for 35 shillings because they were so clean and fresh no one could believe they were genuine. But they were, and the following day the fortunate buyer sold 19 of them for £150, and these 19 changed hands a little later for about £40 each.

We have to thank a famous soldier for the introduction of this delightful technique to England. It was the invention of a German, Ludwig von Siegen, and was brought over by Prince Rupert at the restoration of his brother, Charles II, to the throne in 1660.

In this process the whole copper plate is worked over with a rocker—a curved edged tool—so made that the sharpened edge forms a series of dots. This is worked gently all over the plate, first in one direction and then in another, until the whole surface has been roughened evenly. The outline of the design is marked out on the metal, and then the engraver carefully scrapes away the roughness as and where required, until rough and smooth together form the finished picture.

It gives remarkable results in skilled hands, and can reproduce with extraordinary fidelity the various tones of oil paint, particularly in those parts where the sheen of silk or velvet, or the no less subtle texture of an animal's hide has to be translated from painting into a monochrome print.

## Asturian Port Bombarded

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP)—Government dispatches from the northwestern front reported today that 50 persons were killed or injured and 47 buildings damaged by an insurgent bombardment of Aviles, port in Asturias Province.

Aviles is east of Gijon, objective of the Insurgent drive on the Biscayan coast. Recently it has been an embarkation point for refugees.

Other Asturian cities subjected to bombardments, the dispatches said, were Colunga and Villaviciosa. Colunga was reported reduced to ashes and a number of persons were said to have been killed in the Villaviciosa bombardment.

Villaviciosa was the sixth city damaged by extensive Insurgent air activity in Asturias this week.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgent advance on Gijon, last Government-held port on Spain's northwest coast, gained momentum yesterday with occupation of key points along the Sella River.

Dispatches from the front said Insurgents marched into Arriondas, junction point on the west bank of the Sella, about 25 miles southeast of Gijon. The town controls the Santander-Gijon highway.

## Tasmanians Differ Over 'Night Life'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOBART, Tas. — Following a statement by Premier Albert G. Ogilvie of Tasmania on his return from Europe to the effect that Australia needs more "night life" to attract visitors and to add to the enjoyment of the people generally, Dame Enid Lyons, wife of Joseph A. Lyons, Federal Prime Minister, declared:

"Although we lack some of the things that can be enjoyed in other countries, we in Tasmania are the most fortunate in the world, and I hope we will never get lost in a mad search for material profit in Tasmania or in Australia. Give me the comfort of a quiet fireside with my family grouped around me, and I am more satisfied than I would be in any mad whirl of excitement."

Dame Lyons, with her husband, had returned to their home near Davenport, Tas., following the conclusion of their visit to Great Britain in connection with the Coronation celebration. Elaborate welcome home functions have been arranged for the popular couple in many parts of the country.

# 'Shi' Becomes 'Si' and 'Fu' 'Hu' Under New Japanese Spellings

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—The Japanese Cabinet has ordered a drastic change in the commonly accepted spelling of Japanese names in Western letters. The established method is generally known as the Hepburn system, although Dr. Hepburn, a well-known Japanese scholar, did not invent it. His dictionary, however, popularized it.

For many years this so-called Hepburn system has been challenged by advocates of another system of transliteration. They bolstered themselves up with the nationalist appeal, always so effective in Japan, and insisted that their system was more truly Japanese. The truth of the matter is that no foreign system of spelling can convey altogether perfectly the Japanese pronunciation. The Hepburn system was doubtless open to criticism; but competent judges are of the opinion that the new system, which is called Nippon-siki, is equally defective.

For instance, Japan's most famous mountain has long been written as Mount Fuji. Under the new system it will be transformed into Mount Huzi. The actual Japanese pronunciation is something between the two, and, for the sake of convenience, might be as well represented by one as the other. A strong consideration in favor of the Hepburn system, however, is that it has become entrenched in common usage, both in Japan, where names of stations and some other public signs appear in "Romaji" (Western letters), as well as in Japanese characters, and in foreign countries. A sweeping change, therefore, seems likely to lead to much confusion among foreign readers unfamiliar with Oriental names.

Huzi, for instance, is not likely to be recognized as the famous Fuji. Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, the statesman, will be changed into Viscount Kikudiro Isii under the new spelling. The Nippon-siki uses "si" for "shi," "sya" for "sha," "syu" for "shu," "syo" for "sho," "ti" for "chi," "tya" for "cha," "tyu" for "chu," "tyo" for "cho," "hu" for "fu," "du" for "zu," etc. So the range of altered spelling which it will inaugurate is extensive.

In spite of these apparent disadvantages, however, the Government has sanctioned the new spelling and will henceforward use it in public documents and textbooks. So a new, if minor element of confusion is introduced into the Japanese language, which is already highly complex because of its use of Chinese characters with different pronunciations and meanings, the infiltration of many foreign words, usually in mutilated and garbled form, and the capricious way of writing either from right to left or from left to right and either from the top down or from the bottom up. The Japan Times, a Japanese-owned English-language newspaper, sees little prospect for the future of the new orthography and comments:

"Publications in foreign languages, both at home and abroad, will keep on using the Hepburn system, despite the Government rules, until some remote time when the Japanese and the foreigners accept the new system. Even this remote hope is not likely to be realized."

## Soviet Drops Head Of Defense Industry

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP) — Removal of Moises L. Rukhimovitch from his post as Commissar for the Defense Industry was disclosed today. His job was given to Mikhail M. Kaganovitch, former Vice-Commissar for the Defense Industry, who went to the United States recently to visit airplane factories.

Mr. Rukhimovitch was in charge of Soviet Russia's large arms program.

His successor is a brother of Lazar Kaganovitch, who recently was transferred from the post of Commissar for Railroads to that of Commissar for Heavy Industries.

Officials of Buryat, Mongolian republic, were removed from office yesterday. They were D. D. Dorzhieff, the Premier; A. I. Gross, Vice-Premier, and S. M. Kuzmin, the republic's representative in Moscow.

Mr. Dorzhieff and a man named Yerbanoff, former secretary of the Buryat Communist Committee, were expelled from the Communist Party as enemies of the people.

## Larger Families Urged in Belgium

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS—Belgium is seeking new ways to encourage larger families. Already there is considerable taxation relief for them. But the brith rate continues to fall. Proposed new measures include increased grants for children, reduction in rents for large families and cheaper railway fares. Small families are particularly prevalent in the Walloons provinces.

The Flemish provinces on the other hand have the highest birth-rate and it is calculated that at the present rate they will constitute the largest part of the Belgian population in 50 years' time.

Today Belgian families average 1.6 children. It is claimed that to maintain the present population the average must be more than 3.


Society Brand
FASHIONS
• for men
• for women
BLACH'S
FAIR AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

VANITY FAIR
and Other
High Grade Feminine
UNDERTHINGS
Second Floor
at
Burger-Phillips
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW
Smart Merchandise
reasonably priced . . .
Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts
Odum Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

4% EARNING 4%
PER ANNUM
"You may open an Insured Savings Account in any amount from $1.00 to $5,000.00, and enjoy good earnings with Insured Safety."
First Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n of Ala.
E. W. SAULIER, Pres. 116 N. 21st Street
H. C. BLOOM, Secretary Birmingham, Ala.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

Miami Beach Homes
For Sale For Rent
Complete listings. Year round service. Since 1925.
J. Gescheidt, Inc., Realtors
1301 Washington Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida
Member of Miami Beach Realty Board

The Keene Co.
Optometrists
127 W. Adams Street
S. B. Schumacher, O. D. Mgr.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Filene's Gift Shop

Needlepoint Chairs
Handmade in Belgium
Chairs that were selected in Belgium by our buyer for their rich floral and figured tapestries and their lovely hand carving. Massive Louis XIII or Louis XIV pieces or more delicate armchairs . . . grounds of green, rust, blue or black against richly seasoned, beautifully hand carved wood.
LEFT; a delicately designed and carved Louis XV occasional arm chair with nail studded upholstery rich with the warm colors of old needlepoint. $37.50
RIGHT; a massive Louis XIII beautifully carved, with claw feet, upholstered with the same rich hand needlepoint. $75
ALSO; a slightly smaller Louis XIV model with the same general massive appearance. $65
FILENE'S GIFT SHOP—FRANKLIN-HAWLEY BUILDING BOSTON

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Gourlay Bros.
PTY. LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
*Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion*
Miller St., No. Sydney, N.S.W.

TEN-TEST
Insulating Building Board
for HEAT, COLD, SOUND
is incomparably the best Wallboard. Superior in density, strength, moisture-resistance! The only board that can be cleaned and kept clean simply by brushing or sandpapering without showing marks.
BEAUTY AND COMFORT
In Home, Office, Church or Theatre, etc.
CROCKETT & CO., Ltd.
Ten Test House, 21 Pier Street
Sydney, Australia
M4795

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Lustre
STOCKINGS
& LINGERIE
*From Australia's Smartest Stores*

S. A. SCOTT
*Watchmaker and Jeweller*
566 GEORGE STREET
2 Doors from Bathurst St.
★
WRISTLET WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewellery
★
MA 5328 EST. 1888
Sydney, Australia

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
*"The Senior Store"*
FAMOUS
FOR
LOW
PRICES
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

MASTERPIECE FURNITURE

QUALITY.
FURNITURE
AND FURNISHINGS
FOR EVERY HOME
BEARD WATSON
& CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID
JONES
Australia's most modern department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEBREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

# Prohibition, Enforced, Held Only Answer to Liquor Evil

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HORNELL, N. Y., Oct. 16—So grave has become the lapse of the United States from such liquor control as existed under prohibition, said Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin in her president's address, opening the Woman's Christian Temperance Union annual meeting here, and so aggressive is the counter attack of the brewers in their advertising campaigns this year, that the most urgent measures are requisite to turn the trend back toward temperance.

Mrs. Colvin considered it a sign of the times that the brewers found it necessary to attempt to justify their product to the nation on a big scale this year. She said:

"Deaths on the highway, lessened consumption of milk, increased drinking among women and children, and evil conditions in taverns, roadhouses and other places of sale, increase of crime and misery due to drink, have started a revulsion against the repeal policy, the expansion of which the brewers fear, and which they seek to meet by propaganda. Their advertising is directed not only to increase the sale, but to head off the flaming sword of prohibition.

**Cost of Campaign**

"Large sums of money have been spent by both brewers and distillers, not only to win back trade, create appetites, and sell their goods, but also to try to build up friendly relations toward their business on the part of the general public.

"They have been successful in many states in getting laws to provide that liquor (including beer) taxes shall be set aside for school funds and for public welfare. In some states all liquor taxes go into the general fund, from which money is appropriated for school purposes. It has been their policy to have revenue go for that purpose, thereby hoping to prevent agitation against their business on the part of teachers and welfare workers.

"The real reason that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union keeps hammering away against beer and the brewers' claim is that science today has revealed that small quantities of alcohol are dangerous, and are the A, B, C's in the lesson that leads to drunkenness. Alcohol is alcohol, and by drinking a larger amount of beer one gets the same quantity of alcohol as if taking a small dose of whisky. People do not drink beer and whisky from the same size glass.

"The whisky people," Mrs. Colvin continued, "make no claim that their product is non-intoxicating. They use other tactics. They, too, say they are for temperance, but not by offering a temperance drink, as the brewers claim they do; but by urging that their product be used in moderation, temperately. In large, expensive advertisements in our best magazines they warn that alcohol and gasoline do not mix, warn against driving after drinking, and then they say, 'Drink moderately.' The real effect of the ad is to get people to drink. All that the ad means is that advertisers consider that a warning against excess and a statement of their good intentions is the best kind of an advertisement to increase the sale of their goods and prevent the return of prohibition.

**Answer to Problem**

"What is the answer to the problem?" Mrs. Colvin asked. "Prohibition as we had it before, again poorly enforced? Is that the only thing we can look forward to, in the return of prohibition by the repeal of repeal?

"There is just one method that has not been tried by the temperance forces, and that is the uniting of all dry forces 'in a political party that by its hopes and ambitions, hardly less than by its principles, is committed to the successful working of the law.'

"When we have tried that, we shall find that the law in the hands of its friends can be enforced. Many wets repeatedly said that 'they would be for prohibition if it could be enforced.' Prohibition enforced is its own best argument. Everyone can see the benefit to a community where money is spent for homes, schools, clothes and food instead of wasted in alcoholic indulgence, and where sober men and women are not taxed to pay for the increased costs of caring for the crime, poverty and disease caused by alcohol.

"The fight is on. The enemy is strong. The W. C. T. U. invites every Christian woman to join its ranks and help save our homes and our country from the blight of alcoholism. There is work for all to do. What part will you take? Every community needs a strong, active union of Christian women who will say: 'I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.'"

## *Sounds Warning*

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin
President of Woman's Christian Temperance Union

# Balanced Budget Drive Is Begun By New Deal Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

"inactive" gold hoard, which in today's treasury balance sheets reaches $1,252,753,919.59. A month ago the sum of $300,000,000 was released. Now it is being urged that something like $700,000,000 be put back into "active" channels.

Overhauling of the tax structure, already under way in treasury and congressional expert circles, will soon go into open hearings, for recommendations to the regular session in January. Such revision is expected not to increase the total tax load, but to plug some loopholes, and to ease somewhat—but not as much as business asks—the New Deal taxes bearing on private enterprise, notably the undistributed surplus tax.

**To Stimulate Market**

It is also urged that margin requirements in security transactions be lowered, to stimulate the market, or that the Federal Reserve rediscount rates be dropped from their present high levels. Elevation of interest rates in government securities is also mentioned, but meets Treasury opposition.

The New Deal clans, however, are rallying round the balanced budget standard. Not only President Roosevelt himself set the keynote of his western trip. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission and a notably successful Wall Street operator, said at Hyde Park after conferring with the President that the Executive's primary aim in domestic affairs was a balanced budget.

Mr. Kennedy, whose financial prowess is still respected in the stock market, added:

"I think he has a very good chance of doing it."

He also said he disagreed with the Administration's attitude hitherto on the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes. His open expression of opposition on these points may indicate some willingness to moderate the taxes by President Roosevelt.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, in a strong speech this week end at Houston, Texas, drove home much the same points:

**No More PWA Grants**

"I know beyond question of a doubt," he said, "that the President is determined to balance the budget, and that all governmental agencies are being required to curtail and reduce their demands upon the Treasury.

He further pointed out that no more PWA grants or loans are being made; that the Farm Credit Administration is no longer any considerable drain on the Treasury; nor the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or the Federal Housing Administration. The WPA, he reminded his hearers, is employing 1,000,000 less people than a year ago, while his own agency, RFC, is returning more money to the Treasury than it is drawing out.

# Utility Counsel Hit by Ickes As 'Legal Hessians'

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, assailed utility attorneys today as "legal Hessians" who have done their utmost to discredit the Government's conservation program.

Secretary Ickes came here to dedicate the Buchanan and Roy Inks Dams.

As an object lesson of "How far some utility companies will go," he cited, in a prepared address, his interpretation of an "outrageous proposition" an Iowa City (Iowa) firm had laid before the voters. When the city showed it wanted its own power system, he said, it was subjected to injunction proceedings and "also became the victim of a new type of 'money talks' propaganda."

"Every month for three years the utility company sent to each customer a notice of how much cash (euphemistically described as an 'impounded electric service fund') such customer would get when the community threw up the sponge. . . . I have never before heard of such an outrageous proposition. I . . . believe it lies well outside the bounds of public as well as of private utility ethics."

The Buchanan and Inks dams represent part of a joint federal-state effort to harness the Colorado river through Texas.

Such projects, Mr. Ickes said, are based on the idea "the resources of the nation can be made to produce a far higher standard of living for the masses if only the Government is wise and resourceful in putting them to use for the common good."

# Mile Auto Record Held by Campbell Sought by Eyston

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Oct. 16 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston, breaker of automobile speed marks, temporarily put aside aspirations for a long-distance record to concentrate on the measured mile. He proposes to drive his "Thunderbolt" over the mile faster than man ever has traveled on land.

"That is to say," explained the Englishman, "I hope to break the record of 301 miles an hour that my countryman, Sir Malcolm Campbell, established on this same race course.

"Just when I shall start depends upon how soon the 'Thunderbolt' will be in condition for use—and on the weather. How long do you think this rain will keep up?"

Rain, laying a two-inch water carpet over the salt, forced Captain Eyston to halt after 15½ hours yesterday an attempt in the "Speed of the Winds," less powerful of his two racing machines, to establish distance marks up to 24 hours.

His hopes had soared when he broke the 2000-kilometer record of 162.97 miles an hour, established by Jenkins of Utah, with an average of 163.59 miles an hour. But the slippery damp salt retarded his speed, and he missed the first major record—Jenkins' 160.17 miles an hour for 12 hours—by .13 m. p. h. Three and a half hours later, in a downpour of rain, he quit.

His average for the 15½-hour grind was 157.60 miles an hour, slightly ahead of Jenkins' 157.27 record for the 24 hour run.

# National Farmers Union Chief Plans To Quit His Office

HURON, S. D., Oct. 16 (AP)—E. H. Everson, prominent in the National Farmers Union for 20 years and its president since 1934, prepared to bow out of the leadership and become a "buck private."

Mr. Everson's announcement that he would not seek re-election at the union's convention next month in Oklahoma City, followed closely a renewal of the criticism he has leveled at the Federal Government's farm policies.

Addressing the state convention of the Farmers Union, Mr. Everson said that Administration policies were placing farmers in a "veritable strait jacket," while giving full protection to consumers.

# Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to join three-power conversations, they backed down when Il Duce coolly refused.

He referred the question back to the almost defunct London Non-Intervention Committee, hastily summoned for today. Italian tactics of delay were suspected, and confirmed when it was learned that Italy was rushing new aid to Spanish Insurgent armies. So London and Paris checked their retreat somewhat by insisting on a time limit for the end of intervention.

* * *

**Time is of the essence in Spain as in China,** for Italy, Germany, and Japan all seek rapid victories in arms over resisting democratic forces. The community of interest between the world's current aggressors showed itself this week when Italy's Ambassador to Tokyo assured Japan of approval and "general support" in the China war. Italian aviators flying for China were reported recalled.

Yet all is not smooth within the alien compound of régimes devoted to force. Italy's claims of glory for victories in northern Spain led to removal—at Gen. Francisco Franco's heated request—of Generals Bastico and Terruzzi, Italian commanders in Spain. Dictators cannot share glory.

* * *

### Dogs, Cities, Koalas

**No dogs in New York City by 1950?** So say those drafting legislation to leave present canine pets undisturbed, but to permit no new ones. Cruel, they say, to make dogs live in the city, and unsanitary, too.

Why not tear down slums—where human beings are treated worse than most dogs—and build more park strips where pets can have freedom? So run the thoughts of those who dislike city cramping as much as anyone, but can't somehow accept the abolishing of dogs.

* * *

**Australia** is planning refuges for its vanishing Koalas, or live "Teddy Bears." Hobart, Tasmania, has closed its Beaumaris Zoo on the ground of cruelty in confining the animals. No circus or traveling show can buy them.

* * *

### Back to Washington

**Bruce Barton,** always refreshing, loosens his collar and mops his brow as he plows through federal statute books, to emerge with this platform as Republican nominee for Congress from the Seventeenth New York District: "Repeal a law a week."

Since the Pilgrims landed, he finds 59,282 statutes passed. His half-serious repeal program comes when President Roosevelt has called Congress into extra session for Nov. 15.

* * *

**Work now and go home early next summer,** is the Chief Executive's promise to legislators just beginning to unkink in vacations from one of the most trying sessions on record. Back to Washington it is—at 20-cents-a-mile travel expense for each member of Congress. In his "fireside chat" on the radio Tuesday night, Mr. Roosevelt outlined the following agenda: 1. Crop control and land use. 2. Regional planning through the "little TVA's" bill. 3. Reorganization of the federal executive agencies. 4. Wages and hours legislation.

Drive to Balance Budget: Page 1.

* * *

### Court Accepts Black

On Monday, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court sat quietly in his seat at the extreme left of Chief Justice Hughes as the latter dismissed two motions challenging Mr. Black's right to his high office. The rejection was based on adequate interest of the petitioners.

* * *

### U. S. Walks Warily

**Whether or not the State Department took alarm** over Mr. Roosevelt's apparent inclining of American foreign policy toward vigorous measures in the Far East, or whether the alarm arose from public misinterpretation of a carefully designed demarche, the week registered a pulling in of American horns.

Washington hastened to point out that mediation, not boycotts, at present marks the limits of action envisaged under the Nine-Power Treaty.

* * *

**Japan,** replying both to the League and American condemnations of her aggression, blamed China for "violating the spirit of the anti-war pact and menacing the peace of the world."

**At New York,** the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America wrote to Mr. Roosevelt proposing that the Far Eastern consultation should cover "more than the immediate issue of Japan's military aggression." Equitable access to raw materials is one of the "underlying economic problems" which the Council says must be solved.

Japan's purchases in the United States doubled in August over the same month last year. She is paying largely in gold.

* * *

### Quick re-Views

**Labor Peace:** The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. moved toward patching up their differences, agreeing to confer on Oct. 25. Both condemned decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, which said this proved its impartiality.

Stock Market Setback—Business Sound: Page 1.

* * *

**Among the Nations:** Japanese planes fire on Britons in Embassy cars. More Italian troops are sent to Libya. Egypt ends system of foreign capitulations. France and Yugoslavia renew their amity pact for five years. President Cardenas plans war on Mexican graft. French Popular Front in rift as moderates show power in cantonal elections. Ignace Paderewski re-enters Polish politics while in self-imposed exile by joining the Labor Party in a letter from Switzerland. English Fascists are stoned again at Liverpool. Inter-American police radio system inaugurated. Germany entertains the Windsors, on their way to America. Soviet fliers cross North Pole in Arctic night on search for Pilot Levaneffsky.

# Rockford College Inducts Dr. Cheek

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Mary Ashby Cheek, former dean of Mount Holyoke College, was inaugurated tenth president of Rockford College today before scores of alumnae from distant points and numerous dignitaries.

In her address Dr. Cheek said the woman's college had a definite contribution to make in the nation's educational scheme.

"No one would challenge the statement," she said, "that distinguished leadership in educational, social or scientific fields produced by women's colleges is quite out of proportion to the relative size of the institutions.

"Let no one fancy that the woman's college is devoid of interest in and contact with the other sex. A brief week-end call would provide conclusive evidence to the contrary. Any college girl will tell you today that old question mark as to choice between marriage and a career has disappeared, for it is marriage and a career or, at any rate, marriage."

Another speaker was Mrs. Andrew MacLeish of Glencoe, principal of the college when it was a women's seminary 50 years ago.

Dr. Cheek succeeds Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers, who resigned to accept a similar position at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Dr. Cheek will attend his inaugural next Saturday in Ohio.

### Lindbergh Title Renewed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal said today that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has accepted reappointment as an air corps reserve officer for a third five-year period.

# Whalen Heads Fair Corporation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Its preliminary period of organization and planning "successfully closed," the 1939 New York World's Fair Corporation today has a full-time president, following the election of Grover A. Whalen to this post by the executive committee. Mr. Whalen has resigned all outside business responsibilities which have given him wide-spread corporate connections, according to Mortimer N. Buckner, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Whalen's new status, Mr. Buckner said, was "definite assurance to the industrial interests of the United States and foreign nations that the present business policies of the fair corporation will be continued." He praised Mr. Whalen's direction of the undertaking, saying the exposition was "now assured of the largest participation by business and industrial interests of this country and by foreign interests and governments of any fair in the history of the United States."

Directors expect the fair investment to exceed $15,000,000, with the sale of debentures already totaling $27,829,500.

"oven-crisp" BISCUITS
baked by BROCKHOFF
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

# Amateur Movie Photographer Enters Story-Telling Realm

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—The technique of amateurs in their moving pictures of the children is steadily improving, Frank Liuni told the members of the Photographic Society of America here at their third annual convention. It seems that families rushing enthusiastically into the movie camera craze took pictures avidly and copiously of their own children in poses and stunts which were very dear to the parents, but which did not take so well as an evening's performance for guests. Catching the hint that the movie of the youngster did not make first-class entertainment, the amateur has learned to weave a little theme into his picture, give it a slight story element, and keep the antics of the growing son as an incidental caper.

"One family I know made a picture which they called 'Apples,'" Mr. Liuni explained. "The first scene showed the whole family in an orchard—the father and mother reaching for ripe fruit on high limbs, the older son adjusting the step ladder, the daughter spreading her apron to catch the fruit, and the baby toddling about and getting his share of the applause.

"Later the family was pictured travelling down the country road for home, munching apples from a basket. Another scene told the story of the fate of seven apples which were pared and sliced for pies. The final scene brought the family together around the dining table ready for dessert, finishing with the baby missing his mouth.

Besides this improvement in technique, other developments were mentioned. The number of amateur photographers has increased tremendously in the last few years, it is found. There were approximately 37 amateur camera clubs in the United States in 1921. Ten years later a spurt of interest was noted. This grew continuously and has not stopped yet. Today there are about 400 clubs in the country each ranging in membership from six to 1000.

It is believed that the total number of organized amateur photographers, is about 19,000, and, for every amateur beyond the snap-shot stage, there are three or four others not registered anywhere.

"A change in emphasis has come about," declared Mr. Liuni. "Then the main interest was pictorial and artistic. Now amateur camera people are branching out, and they are interested more in recording. For instance, they take pictures of leaves, trees, flowers, of automobile parts.

The Society, however, can hardly be called an organization for amateurs. It is an outgrowth of the Associated Camera Clubs of America, and the majority of the pictorial photographers in the country are members. The society has a section composed of those interested in technical problems. They take pictures of such objects as the cross-section of a metal rod to study its grain, or of a golf club as it comes in contact with the ball.

Ghislain Lootens, instructor in the department of photography at the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., told the members that the candid camera had put vigor and vitality into photography. The trends today, he said, are away from the idea of making a photograph appear as a painting. Photography now attempts to steal a momentary glimpse of action and to bring more everyday life, hustle and bustle into view.

## *Cornell Sigma Xi Honors Dr. Bausch, Optics Pioneer*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Edward Bausch, chairman of the board of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, received notification Oct. 12 of his election to Sigma Xi, national scientific society, at Cornell University. The honor conferred upon the 83-year-old natural scientist was one of five alumni memberships granted by the society in the past 15 years. Sigma Xi was founded at Cornell in 1886 and today has 70 chapters and an active membership of 12,500.

Dr. Bausch, a pioneer in the optical industry, last year was awarded the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his achievements in mechanical developments in the field of optics. He is best known for his invention of the iris diaphragm shutter which contributed greatly to the popularity of photography.

# Liquor's Mounting Cost

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hornell, N. Y., Oct. 16

The year's developments intensifying the social and individual problem of liquor in the United States were today summarized by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as follows:

"Crime has increased. J. Edgar Hoover says that: 'One million, four hundred forty-five thousand, five hundred and eighty-one major crimes were committed in the United States last year, and the crime bill was $120 for every citizen.'

"Prison population has reached an all-time high.

"Consumption of alcohol has increased steadily. Figures show an increase every month since repeal. We have not yet reached the pre-prohibition level, for the good done during that period has not yet disappeared. In 1935 the increase in consumption of hard liquor was 94 per cent over the preceding year. In 1936 we drank 34 per cent more whisky than in 1935, and 17 per cent more beer.

"Traffic accidents due to alcohol have increased enormously since the repeal of prohibition, according to the National Safety Council. The number more than doubled in three years, between 1933 and 1936.

"The drink bill of the nation is estimated at between $3,500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000.

"The amount of liquor manufactured has increased each year. It not only took care of increasing consumption, but over 800,000,000 gallons of hard liquor beyond the amount consumed have been manufactured and placed in storage for future use. No limit has been placed on manufacturing.

"The liquor-selling places have increased from 177,000 before prohibition to 481,000 today.

"Bootlegging continues, and the United States Government has seized an average of 300 stills each week since repeal. It is estimated that one-half of the strong liquor sold comes from illegal stills.

"Drinking among college students is greatly on the increase as reported in a survey made last winter by the Literary Digest.

"Beer taverns have multiplied to the point where, according to Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive secretary of the juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, they are responsible for 35 per cent of juvenile delinquency.

"Brewers have conquered the nation. There is not a single state where beer is not legally sold.

"Over $35,000,000 were spent for liquor advertising last year to increase sales and induce people to drinkk. Liquor advertisements are flaunted on billboards, on picture screens, over the radio, and cover whole pages of newspapers and magazines.

"Drinking among women and girls has multiplied since repeal. So shocking are the conditions that even the wets have introduced legislation to prevent women and girls from drinking at bars."

Do not discard
BROKEN ARTICLES
Nock & Kirby's experts will repair all types of metal, or wooden articles, at a very moderate cost. 'Phone M-2407 for further particulars of our unrivaled REPAIR SERVICE.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421, also 188-194a, George Street
SYDNEY, Australia

The HOOVER
It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
*Authorized Distributors in All States*
Electric Dirt Finder Lights Path for Cleaning

John S. Drysdale Pty., Ltd.
Grace Building, 77 York St.
*Sole Australian Agents*
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 1413B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address.....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
HAVELOCK J. W. EDWARDS
Manufacturer of Self-Raising FLOUR
Jelly Crystals, Custard Powders, Icing Sugars, etc.
Tel. FU. 6406 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington

Melbourne, Australia
For the Lady Who Cares
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable From All the Better Stores

For Travel Anywhere
consult
Cook's Travel Service
Offices in
Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth
Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch
COOK'S TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
*issued at all Offices provide a safe and convenient method of carrying funds when travelling.*

MELBOURNE
*Australian and Overseas*
TRAVEL SERVICE
Pty. Ltd.
*by Sea, Land or Air*
Official agents for all lines and all forms of travel. Expert and unbiased information at your service. No booking fees.
Dear Mr. Palmer:
This is to thank you for the excellent service rendered by your company in working out my itinerary last year for a seven months world trip, including a visit to England, America and New Zealand. The arrangements made by you were par excellence, and there was not a single hitch in any detail throughout the trip.
(Signed) Agnes V. Isaacs.
TRAVEL HOUSE, 334 Collins St., Melbourne
135 Pitt St., Sydney, and Australia House, London.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
BY APPOINTMENT
*Hardy Bros Ltd.*
Jewellers and Silversmiths
Fine OPAL Specialists
338 Collins St. Cent. 1461
*and at Sydney, Brisbane and London*

Melbourne, Victoria
A GIFT OF FLOWERS
*"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"*

RONALDS CENTRAL
PTY. LTD.
PHONE CENT. 3356/7
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

EXPLORE THE BEAUTIES OF AUSTRALIA with PIONEER!
Glorious travel holidays in luxurious saloon cars through ever-changing scenes. All fares include first-class hotel accommodation.
*Single Journeys and Round Tours Weekly between*
BRISBANE - SYDNEY - MELBOURNE
ADELAIDE
Private and Conducted Sightseeing and Holiday Automobile Tours From All Capitals.
PIONEER TOURIST BUREAU
SYDNEY—38 Martin Place. Tel. B. 7448.
MELBOURNE—241 Collins St., Tel. Central 5775.
BRISBANE—206 Adelaide St., Tel. B. 6715.

BALL & WELCH LTD
MOORISH TEA ROOM
So popular that we've found it necessary to enlarge the space devoted to this pleasant rendezvous for morning and afternoon tea and light luncheons. The first class attention and service combined with moderate charges make this Tea Room very attractive. *Conveniently situated on the Ground Floor (Flinders Lane End).*
Flinders Street
Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.

FROM
KINDERGARTEN
TO
COLLEGE
Young people of all ages are served by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Over 300 schools in various locations offer a wide choice of opportunities. Look for the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

KNOCK OUT THOSE "KNOCKS"
*with*
Super Plume Ethyl
Unsurpassed for anti-knock quality and power
VACUUM OIL COMPANY PTY LTD

# Camp Fire Girls Are Urged To Think Out Own Problems

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 16—The pioneer spirit of Texas, expressed in freedom and fearless thinking, is the message that the leaders of Camp Fire Girls throughout the United States took home to their groups after the closing session of the National Council Conference here today.

Development of young people's ability to think for themselves was put squarely up to the counselors by their national president, Mrs. Elbert Williams.

"Democracy depends upon our young people's ability to think for themselves," she said. "In America, public decisions are up to the women as well as to the men. Therefore you leaders of Camp Fire Girls and future women voters are facing a problem peculiarly American, peculiarly democratic. Teach your girls to choose wisely and fearlessly the things which have value as their lives unfold. That is the pioneer spirit."

Sam Houston, one of Texas' most fearless pioneers, was represented on this occasion, a barbecue, by Guy Mann, brother of Gerald Mann, president of the Dallas Council, who was made up by the technical director of the Dallas Little Theater to resemble the pioneer.

**Leadership by Women**

During the meetings, which closed the jubilee year of the organization when membership reached 250,000, John Collier, national commissioner of Indian affairs, also stressed leadership as the controlling need in democracies, and said that woman has only commenced to provide the leadership democracy is waiting for.

Adviser to the founders of Camp Fire Girls, Mr. Collier blamed absolutism in Europe on the failure of the democracies to produce and use leadership, and pointed to the danger in America of stressing numbers and majorities.

In its twenty-fifth year the Camp Fire Girls organization turns from the securing of members to the securing and training of leaders for the members whose number is higher now than ever before in the history of the group. The training of leaders was discussed by Lester F. Scott, national executive, who described camps and training schools where leaders receive instruction.

Rabbi David Lefkowitz assured the counselors assembled Thursday that leadership is a quality which can be developed and acquired, and discouraged the idea that "leaders are born."

When the time came for the report on the year's activities, members of the National Council learned that more Camp Fire Girls attended camps last summer than ever before, and reports of increased community interest were given.

Looking forward to another year's guided endeavor on the part of many of this country's girls, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Collier, and Mrs. Williams joined in announcing conservation to be the project for the year's activity. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to the conference via radio from Hyde Park, New York, Friday night, recommending that parents allow their daughters to grow up, and commending the project which allows every girl the freedom of choosing her favorite bird, tree, wild flower, or animal to watch and take care of for a year.

Mrs. Roosevelt is honorary chairman of the project; John Collier is chairman, and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, and herself a member of the National Advisory Committee, is vice-chairman.

**Search for Beauty**

"Seek beauty," one of the first of the Camp Fire seven laws, may also be interpreted, "conserve beauty," Mr. Collier pointed out.

Conservation, he said, will affect national income, habitability of more than half of the area of the United States, and the standard of living of the whole people in the career and life outlook of every citizen of the country.

"I am sure that the Camp Fire Girls can, and will, interest themselves not in a trivial, but in a practical and far reaching way in this overwhelming problem of conservation. I hope that the initiative of the Camp Fire Girls may spread to every other youth organization," he said.

The activities of 250,000 Camp Fire Girls during the coming year will include choosing a favorite from nature, visiting it often and keeping a diary of its habitat, needs, ancestors, dangers, uses, and caring for it throughout the year. Exhibits will be collected, scrapbooks prepared, talks made to adult groups, trees planted, wild life protected.

At noon today, the first step in the new conservation plan was taken when a national Camp Fire Girls' grove of nine pecan trees was planted in Randall Park, each tree representing one of the nine districts of Camp Fire. Half of the United States were represented by delegates.

## Manager Urged For Philadelphia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 — The answer to Philadelphia's financial troubles, according to Thomas Raeburn White, chairman of the City Charter Committee and former chairman of the Committee of Seventy—an organization devoted to civic progress—is to pick a good executive as city manager and to "keep the politicians away from him and let him do the job."

Speaking before the Frankford Forum, Mr. White discussed proposed amendments to the state constitution and the need of a new city charter. In addition to advocating the adoption of the city manager plan, he proposed the election of a city council by proportional representation.

During the question period which followed his lecture, however, he declared:

"From the standpoint of an elected Mayor and a City Council elected by a majority vote, ours is as good as any."

## Ziegfeld Plays Auctioned To Syndicate for $28,000

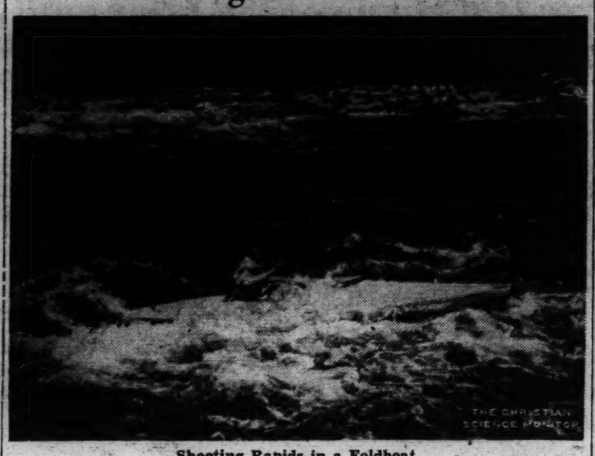
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Amid spirited bidding in $50 jumps, the right and title to 72 of the late Florenz Ziegfeld's best-known musical productions was auctioned off yesterday for $28,000.

Howard E. Reinheimer, a New York lawyer representing Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d was the successful bidder. Mr. Reinheimer said his clients bought out the Ziegfeld interest to protect their title in the plays.

A competing bidder up to the final $50 raise was Jacob J. Schwebel, attorney for Hollywood Plays, Inc., Joseph J. Lerner, attorney for Hollywood Syndicates, Inc., dropped out at $21,000.

The final bid is subject to approval by Surrogate William J. Sheils, probating the Ziegfeld estate, which has liabilities estimated at $200,000, including more than $50,000 in federal income taxes.

## 'Paddling His Own Canoe'



Shooting Rapids in a Foldboat

# Foldboating Makes U. S. Debut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Foldboating or "rubbertubbing"—as many call it—is America's latest sport for individuals who prefer to "paddle their own canoe." It really is quite simple. All one does after buying the boat, is to fold it up, trundle it to a railroad station and be whisked away to the nearest navigable stream.

Enthusiasts say the sport will become as popular in summer as skiing is in winter. This was substantiated several weeks ago when a train load of "rubbertubbers" took some 75 double and single seater fold boats on the summer's first excursion out of New York.

The fold boat (or faltboot, as it is called in Europe) is not a new invention, for it was a popular means of boating with the Germans long before the World War. According to unofficial reports there are more than 500,000 of these craft in Europe. They are considerably safer than a canoe, and, for that reason, many devotees expect them to supplant the American canoe. Other reasons for their popularity are that they are not expensive, the upkeep is little, and they do not necessitate an expensive storage space.

The fold boat made its appearance in the United States when Jacob Kissner was granted a patent about a year and a half ago and began making them in Long Island City, N. Y. He has sold about 2000 to date and anticipates that this amount will be doubled by next summer.

The boats cost from $40 to $70, come in five models and two types, ordinary and heavy. The complete craft weighs about 50 pounds, has a canvas deck to keep out the spray, and two rubber flotation tanks to prevent sinking in case of capsizing.

## Balanced Budget Forecast

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, said after a lengthy conference with President Roosevelt yesterday the latter's primary aim in domestic affairs was a balanced budget.

Mr. Kennedy told newsmen he discussed governmental fiscal affairs with the President along with a long range survey of merchant marine problems.

"That really is the thing he wants to do most—balance the budget," he said, adding, "I think he has a very, very good chance of doing it."

He said he discussed maritime labor conditions in "all their aspects" and predicted the commission survey would result in some policy recommendations to the special session of Congress regarding federal attempts to build up an adequate merchant marine.

Asked for comment on the stock market drop, Mr. Kennedy, who is a former chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, said he still disagreed with the Administration on the capital gains and undistributed corporation profits taxes.

He expressed the opinion that both levies could be "adjusted" so as to bring in approximately the same amount of revenue and still permit business to expand.

Asked how this could be done, he said he would keep his "mouth shut and let the Treasury do that."

He did say, however, that budgetary considerations should always be in mind in any tax revision.

As for the capital gains levy, he said it "never got us much revenue anyway." He believed it could be changed so as perhaps to bring in more revenue through encouraging business to invest more funds.

On the undistributed surplus profits tax, he said: "There is a way to get the income and still make it less onerous on business than under the present method."

Mr. Kennedy disagreed with Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, that present margin requirements for stock trading were unreasonable.

## What Did Eden Mean?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 16—The diplomatic world is busy discussing implications of the strong tone assumed by Foreign Secretary Eden in the course of an address yesterday. Some observers interpret his demand for "swift and honest action in Spain" as meaning Britain has decided to let France resume liberty of action in the event of nonintervention breaking down. Others, and these are in the majority, see a definite warning that Britain intends to differentiate henceforth between what Mr. Eden called "nonintervention in what is purely a Spanish affair, and nonintervention when British interests are at stake."

Mr. Eden more than hinted that the establishment of a Fascist regime in Spain by Italian arms is definitely a matter affecting British interests.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last night demanded swift and honest action to end the danger that Spain may bring Europe to war.

The Foreign Secretary made the demand at a political rally in Llandudno, Wales.

Mr. Eden declared that Britain and France stood shoulder to shoulder to insure that the Nonintervention Committee's efforts will be successful and added that any nation which obstructed the committee's work would have to suffer French and British displeasure.

That Britain has not intervened in Spain with soldiers, he said, does not mean that Britain is indifferent to the fate of Spain.

Mr. Eden condemned "glorification of breaches of the (nonintervention) agreement." He echoed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's recent statement welcoming President Roosevelt's Chicago peace address. He said that Britain will go to a nine-power meeting at Brussels on the Chinese situation prepared to "co-operate heartily with those who go there to work in the spirit" of the declaration by "the President of the most powerful republic in the world."

On the Spanish situation he said: "We have said more than once that we in this country have no concern with forms of governments in foreign states," he aserted. "That is perfectly true and remains true as long as it is the general practice—that is, so long as foreign states as a whole observe this practice.

"But toleration must be general."

## Students Kept at Home Aided by Toronto Press

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Assignments of work which may be done at home by students in the secondary schools, and possibly by the senior grades of the public schools here while the schools are kept closed are now being published in the daily newspapers.

Dr. C. C. Goldring, Superintendent of Schools, has been authorized by the Board of Education to take this step. Pupils in the secondary schools, who buy their books in the stores, have been advised as to what books to get in certain instances, although Dr. Goldring admitted that only some subjects lend themselves to such a system, namely English, history and mathematics. In his opinion some pupils will not be benefited by the proposal, but a great many will avail themselves of this opportunity to start their year's work.

# Airport Program Urged on U. S. By Municipal Parley

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The American Municipal Association urges the Federal Government to launch an immediate airport development program on a national scale.

Delegates from a number of cities adopted a resolution to that effect yesterday after the need for bigger and better facilities for the expanding air transport industry was stressed by speakers before the organization's convention.

They urged that "Congress enact the necessary legislation and provide funds to enable the Department of Commerce to effectuate immediately an airport development program, including construction, maintenance and operation, on a national, long-term scale, under a plan of Federal aid similar to that granted in the improvement of highways and waterways."

Fred D. Fagg Jr., director of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce, announced earlier that his department would call a conference on the problem of providing adequate municipal airports. To the parley will be invited spokesmen for the air lines, plane manufacturers, various cities, and the Postoffice and Commerce Departments. Mr. Fagg pointed out that "the modified cow pasture of yesterday will not harbor the super air liner of tomorrow."

The airport resolution was introduced by Mayor Meyer O. Ellenstein of Newark, N. J., who cited the increase in passenger traffic at the Newark port from 20,000 in 1930 to 265,000 in 1936, with corresponding enlargement of mail and express business.

"That means that three years from now," he said, "it will be necessary to build a new airport adjoining the present field."

The mayor pictured the airports as not only important factors in commerce but in national defense as well.

The association also endorsed training and merit systems for public employees, and suggested the establishment of a federal division of research and information to function for cities as the Department of Agriculture now aids rural communities.

Morton L. Wallerstein of Richmond, Va., was elected president of the association.

# Wage Adjustments Linked to Cost of Living

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—To avoid strikes and keep employees contented, there must be a careful setting of wage rates and an adjustment of wages up or down according to the cost of living, Lynn W. Beman, industrial relations counselor in Cincinnati, Ohio, told delegates assembled here at the annual convention of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

The former regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for the midwest district urged manufacturers to observe a half dozen "wants" of employees; and he outlined the policies employers must retain if they are to hold their place in industry.

"The vital question with employees is wages," declared Mr. Beman. "They want 'real' wages, that is, wages which are adjusted to the cost of living. You do not pay employees in kind—in sacks of potatoes, meat, clothing, and flour. You pay them in money. Money has a changing value. When it is scarce, as in a depression, it is worth more and will buy more. When it is plentiful, it isn't so valuable because prices are higher."

Moreover, Mr. Beman pointed out that if wages are to go up or down, they must be based on facts, such as the following:

Ability of the firm to pay the increase and continue to make a profit, wages in near-by shops for the firm's class of work, wages of competitors, prognostication for the next year, and cost of living.

"'In my opinion,' he continued, "a 10 per cent change in wages either up or down is the maximum employees can digest at one time. Unfortunately wages are not generally set for an industry but by individual plants. This encourages some manufacturers to compete on labor cost in place of quality, style, and efficiency. If rates in an individual firm get too high, it is a wage reduction; because as the firm loses orders, the employees lose employment."

He did not favor arbitration, if the two parties can possibly settle. Arbitration should be optional each time, he said.

Setting of wage rates is the most important step toward having contented employees, Mr. Beman maintained. In modern manufacturing, he noted, most employees are on piece work or measured production.

"You don't expect to raise or lower wages every time a new model is put in work," he explained. "The basis for rates is the present hourly earnings of the people concerned. After the correct rate is set, employees should be shown all the figures. The day has gone by when we can just tack rates on a post and say, 'Take them, or leave them.'"

Other provisions which employees want, according to Mr. Beman, are reasonable freedom, courteous treatment, reasonable hours and notice a day in advance if they are to work overtime, good foremen, and filling vacancies with employees of the firm, not outsiders.

Concerning agreements with employees, Mr. Beman pointed out that there can be no standard agreements for all firms, since each industry is more or less the outgrowth of the energy and driving power of some individual man, and no two men are alike. However, he enumerated policies which should be maintained by employers.

"Under a union agreement the firm must retain the right of discharge," he declared. "If this is abused, it will be lost to arbitration. Furthermore, management must retain the full right to install new equipment or methods. Few modern plants can survive unless they have the right to change people either way from week work to piece work, or use any form of group piece work, standards, or other measured production. The employer must be able to adjust the man power to the work in any way needed by the business. There must be no restrictions on output, except such as the employer requires to preserve quality.

"Under a union agreement, it is essential that there be a trial period for new employees during which they can be let out without explanation. The employer must have the right to send out work when necessary or take in work in the slack season. There must be a clause to the effect that there shall be no strike stoppage, or lockout. It should be understood that any changes in wages must be made before the line is priced or commitments made. The regular slack season should be definitely defined by dates in a labor agreement."

On the whole, Mr. Beman said, labor laws both state and national are being enforced better these days.

## Wheeled Post Office Sorts Airport Mail

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 16—A complete post office on wheels, for speeding the mails over the highway, has been launched in this city.

Built by the United States government, in co-operation with Pan American Airways, the roving post office is equipped with sorting tables, a stamping machine, and row upon row of distribution slots built into the wall.

In the early morning hours, the post office truck rolls out to the municipal airport, in the northwestern section of Miami, to meet the Eastern Air Lines plane arriving from the North with mail from all parts of the country directed to the West Indies, South and Central America.

En route to the international Pan American airport, in the southeastern section of the city, on the shores of Biscayne Bay, mail clerks and dispatchers sort the international cargo and have about finished the job when the "post office" pulls up alongside the gangplank of the flying clipper ship.

Bags of mail are tossed out and into the clipper, and the mail is on its way through the air to far-distant points in South America. Hitherto it has frequently happened that air mail has missed connections at Miami, because of the necessity of hauling it to the downtown post office for sorting.

FLOWERS BY WIRE
*sent anywhere —any time*
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

FREE LECTURE
on
*Interior Decoration*
To introduce fall series, Monitor Readers are cordially invited to free introductory lecture on Interior Decoration on
**Tuesday Evening**
**October 19th, 8:15 P. M.**
**at Woodstock Tower**
**Tudor City, New York City**
*For details, write*
**RUTH PEACOCK MACINTYRE**
The Manor
Tudor City, New York City

—Old Virginia Cookies—
"AT HOME IN ANY HOME"
*We Deliver by Parcel Post Anywhere in U. S.*
2 Lbs. (30-100 Cookies—Choice assortment)
—ONE DOLLAR—POSTPAID—
Old Virginia Cookie Co.
1621 West Broad Street Richmond, Va.

HOTEL BELLEVUE HALIFAX
*Open All Year*
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN
*Every Room Has Private Bath*
*Rates on Request*
Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis
Ocean Blvd. and Halifax Ave.
Daytona Beach
Phone 680 Philip E. Cobden, Owner-Mgr.

THE CURTAIN'S UP
*on Sloane's new*
HOUSE OF YEARS
W & J SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

I'm Sold More Than Ever on My Oil Burner.. Do you Know Why?..

SOCONY WATCHES THE WEATHER FOR ME. THEY'RE ALWAYS ON HAND BEFORE MY TANK RUNS LOW. MY OIL BURNER AND SOCONY'S SERVICE GIVE ME REAL AUTOMATIC HEAT— WHY SHOULDN'T I BE PLEASED!

Sign up for Socony's wonderful "Weather-Watching" Service and get full enjoyment from your Oil Burner!

1 AUTOMATIC DELIVERY! Socony's "Weather-Watching" system and delivery service give you fuel oil when you need it ...without need of telephoning...so that your tank will not run dry.

2 AMPLE SUPPLY! Socony's huge resources stand between you and fuel oil shortage...you're doing business with one of America's leading oil companies!

3 UNIFORM QUALITY! Socony fuel oil is tested daily for uniformity and high quality. It is an IMPROVED PRODUCT, specially developed for home oil burners. Socony Fuel Oil is clean. Ignites instantly. Burns completely. YET IT COSTS NO MORE!

4 METERED SERVICE! When you buy from Socony you get metered service for your convenience and accuracy!

5 COURTEOUS SERVICE! Your Socony tank wagon driver has been carefully chosen, fully trained. He is gentlemanly, courteous. He will be careful of your lawn—will not trample your rose-bushes, nor leave pools of oil in your driveway.

6 RELIABILITY!—Your contract with Socony is backed by a large and responsible company—the finest equipment—reliable men—tremendous resources. Remember this—Socony quality and Socony Friendly Service are yours—AT NO EXTRA COST!

SOCONY FUEL OIL PLAN

SOCONY
SOCONY-VACUUM

Your oil burner is automatic...and now Socony takes all fuel oil delivery worries off your hands. Get complete facts on the Socony Fuel Oil Plan. Mail coupon —or call the number at the right—today!

FRIENDLY SERVICE IN FUEL OIL, TOO!

PHONE EAST BOSTON 4080
*or Mail this Coupon*
STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK
Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
Fuel Oil Department
285 Sixth St., East Cambridge, Mass.
I would like to have all the details on Socony's Fuel Oil Plan. Will you please have one of your representatives call?
Name_____
Address_____

# Finns in Soviet Karelia Kept Under Close Scrutiny

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PETROZAVODSK, Karelia — The Finnish population of the Karelian Soviet Republic, which includes immigrants not only from Finland but from the United States and Canada, is being investigated by the political police for evidences of "bourgeois nationalism."

Open warfare was declared this autumn upon all Finns suspected of this vague offense, which is now rated with Fascism, Trotzkyism, and other "isms" as a major crime. The Communist newspaper Red Karelia declared: "Bourgeois nationalists today are a band of wreckers, diversionists, spies, murderers, vilest enemies of the working class, who have sold themselves to secret services. . . . The Karelian Communist Party faces the task of completely destroying all vestiges of this band."

Judging by published comments, "bourgeois nationalists" are those who maintain any contacts, cultural or otherwise, with bordering Finland. The Communists apparently are determined to isolate Finns in Karelia from their racial brothers in Finland on the grounds that the "socialist fatherland" and "capitalist surroundings" can have nothing in common.

**Karelian Language Formed**

To make such isolation more complete, Communists decided this spring to establish a Karelian literary language. The Karels, composing about 30 per cent of the population of Karelia, are a branch of the Finnish race who speak a Finnish dialect. The Karelian dialect, according to Finnish philologists, is one of the purest of Finnish dialects, and provided the material for the Finnish national epic poem, "Kalevala."

The founders of the Karelian Soviet Republic, headed by Dr. Edward Guhling, an ardent Finnish Socialist, conceived of this region as a "Finnish socialist fatherland." The Republic adopted Finnish and Russian as official languages, and Karels and Finns alike went to Finnish-language schools and read Finnish newspapers and literature.

Differences of opinion gradually developed between Finnish leaders of Karelia and the Communist high command. The Republic first was compelled to annex Russian-speaking regions, and Moscow afterward sent thousands of Russian-speaking prisoners into Karelia to work in mines and forests. In time, Russians became a majority. Three years ago, the Communists made a study of both the Finnish and Russian languages compulsory in all Karelian schools. Dr. Guhling and his associates were unable to accept the new policies, and were removed.

**Sabotage Charges Made**

The Communist newspaper Red Karelia now accuses Finns of "sabotaging" introduction of the new language. After the decision was announced, Finns no longer dared to oppose the move openly, said the newspaper, adding that "hypocrites who had obtained leading posts in our Party apparatus, who should have done practical work in solving this task, held back by every kind of means, artificially invented difficulties." This proves, according to the Communist organ, that Finns in Karelia still hope to create a "greater Finland" by detaching "inseparable" parts of the Soviet Union.

According to official figures, the present population of Karelia is only 5 per cent Finnish; a large part of the Finns have been transported to other parts of Russia. The remaining group becomes formidable only if it includes Karels, who are 30 per cent of the population. If Karels can be detached from Finns, in sympathy and culture, Finnish influence becomes negligible.

The latest investigation apparently is intended to depose any remaining Finns whose records indicate attachment to traditional Finnish culture, as distinguished from "Soviet culture." Finns are still free to use their own language and to send their children to Finnish-language schools. But they must whole-heartedly accept the Soviet "world view," militantly atheistic, wholly loyal to the program laid down in Moscow's Kremlin.

But Karels must regard themselves as a separate race, detached from Finnish culture. The Communists insist that they must have a language and culture of their own, conforming in every way to "Soviet culture."

# A. F. of L. Accepts Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

pected strength among the moderates; and has indicated that determined efforts are being pressed behind the scenes at both conventions, to find some formula which would preserve the minimum C. I. O. demands for industrial unionism and autonomy, and yet fit into a federated scheme of things.

Leaders of the federation still deem that John L. Lewis the C. I. O. chairman, prefers to perpetuate a rival labor movement.

Reports coming here from the C. I. O. gathering at Atlantic City, N. J., credit Mr. Lewis with being forced by his associates to permit progress toward healing of the separation.

In any case, the maneuvers of this week seem to have put both sides even more forthrightly in the position where each must confer or be judged by the public as the aggressor and promoter of the labor breach.

The A. F. of L. accepts the C. I. O. proposal of a conference committee, planning, however, to send its standing peace committee of three, but not quibbling over number, and asks a date of meeting. As explained by federation principals, the A. F. of L. tosses aside all jockeying over details and invites the C. I. O. to get to final negotiations to stop the war at once.

The C. I. O.'s proffer of a conference with conditions is regarded by the A. F. of L. as a modification of the C. I. O.'s original position.

A "decided change" it is called by William Green, president of the federation, who credited this first proffer of parley coming from the C. I. O. to pressure for solidarity from some of the C. I. O. unions, unwilling to prolong disunity.

**Influenced by Jewish Paper**

One of these, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is known to contain a strong element desiring peace and return to the A. F. of L. during its convention here. The Federation has been obviously angling to get this union back.

Peace sentiment in the union has been reinforced by pounding for peace by the Jewish Daily Forward, an influential publication of New York City, where the majority of the garment workers live.

The Jewish paper has kept arguing that under present world conditions it was unfortunate for the Jewish labor movement and for Jewish people generally that the two largest unions in the country popularly regarded as Jewish should separate themselves from the historic labor movement of America and associate themselves with an irregular movement entertaining communists.

So, though the Jewish Daily Forward is a Socialist paper and stands for the independent political action favored by the C. I. O., it has urged for considerations it feels more basic that the combatants cease their battling and the so-called Jewish unions of the needle trades get back into the A. F. of L.

**Garment Workers Closer**

Of this pair of powerful organizations the Garment Workers led by David Dubinsky, is closer to the Jewish rank and file than the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which makes men's clothing and whose president is Sidney Hillman.

At the start of the split Mr. Dubinsky was loth to step out of the A. F. of L. and if he should step back in he would put the other union, the Amalgamated, in a difficult fix.

Mr. Hillman also, according to independent sources here for the convention, has become restless in the C. I. O. and also now stands closer to President Roosevelt than does Mr. Lewis. If one of the most responsible unions in the C. I. O. were to withdraw the damage to C. I. O. prestige would be huge.

Mr. Hillman joined with Mr. Dubinsky at the C. I. O. assembly this week in pressing for a conference. It is related by sources that have been in direct touch with the C. I. O. gathering, and the pair brought about the astonishing shift in C. I. O. policy, for on the first day of the C. I. O. meeting Mr. Lewis announced for a separate federation.

The Washington Administration, it is said, also used its influence for mediation of the conflict.

Remotely hopeful as federation strategists have been of such a break as pictured, they know that the C. I. O. leadershiup contains various figures besides Mr. Lewis who they think do not want to come back to the A. F. of L. under any circumstances. The conference committee named by the C. I. O. includes some of these men.

**Tension Eased by Both**

If there has been a revision of sentiment in the C. I. O., it is certainly duplicated by the A. F. of L. turn this week from hopelessness of finding a way out, to expectation of so doing. But the best-placed men in the federation, leaders who have stood particularly for conciliation from the start, who would go far and give much for peace even to the overruling, if necessary, of bitter-enders, privately say they do not believe the federation is going to get agreement with the C. I. O., because of the bitter-enders in the C. I. O.

The wish for unity among a great many leaders of the A. F. of L. is genuine, and, in addition, labor observers here report a widespread desire for peace among the rank and file of the federation.

As to the National Labor Relations Board, the patching up of differences in which, as the A. F. of L. charges, the board took a partisan side toward the C. I. O. would be likely to cancel a large part of the federation's now vociferous criticism of this arm of the New Deal. Peace would tend to benefit President Roosevelt's labor support in its closing session, the convention commended its officers for this summer reaffiliating the American Federation of Labor, after an absence of 16 years, with The International Federation of Trade Unions. This co-operation was hailed as helpful "because of the menacing and rapid growth of dictatorships abroad which threaten not only the free trade union movement everywhere but likewise menace the peace of the world."

**Way to Enduring Peace**

On world peace the convention declared that "enduring peace can result only from a positive effort toward a world order." The resolution continued:

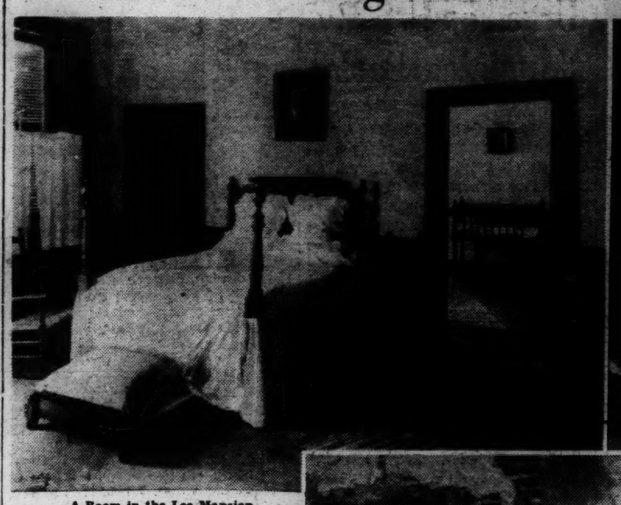
"Concerted action between free people to protect the world's right to peace is our only guarantee of peace. That action must be co-operation to assure justice and opportunity for national progress for all.

"Force is not our remedy but rather intelligent development of a world order in which friendliness and co-operation advance the interests of all nations with special privilege to none. Between nations as between individuals the important and enduring things in life are kindness, fellowship and co-operation."

On Japan, the convention joined with British organized labor in condemning Japanese aggression in China as barbaric in its ruthlessness in urging the free peoples of the world to denounce the Japanese war policy, and in declaring a boycott against all goods manufactured in Japan until Japanese methods of conquest and aggression were terminated.

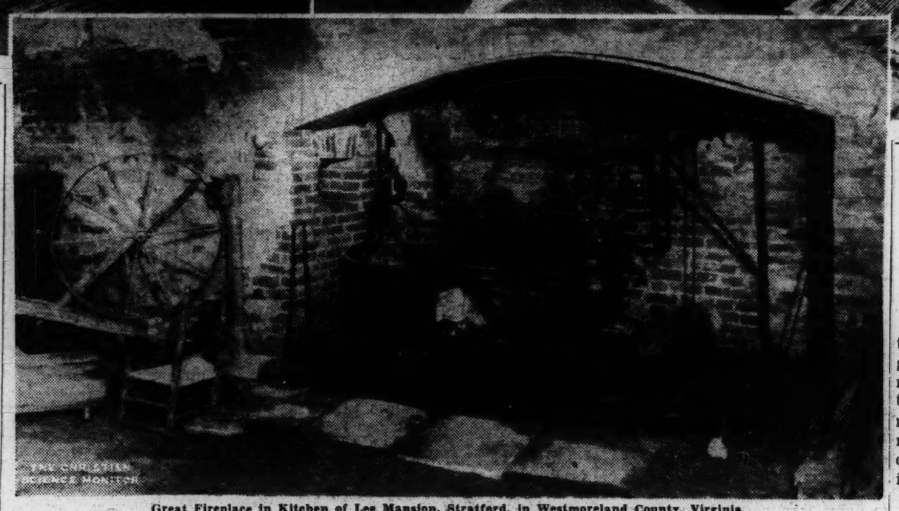
The American Government was also urged to prohibit its citizens from selling war material or lending money to Japan until it ceased its present war practices.

# *Virginia Preserves Old Home of the Lee Family*



A Room in the Lee Mansion

Aerial View of Stratford



Great Fireplace in Kitchen of Lee Mansion, Stratford, in Westmoreland County, Virginia

# Early Democracy Cited for Today's Leaders to Copy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16—Edwin O. Lewis of Philadelphia, chancellor-general of the Society of Colonial Wars, spoke on democratic government at memorial exercises held in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Stratford Hall.

The program was prefaced by the planting of a red oak tree by Mrs. Robert Bingham of Louisville, Ky., wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain. The red oak was presented by Mrs. Bingham in honor of the coronation of King George VI and in commemoration of the historic friendship of Queen Caroline and Thomas Lee.

The weakness in the American form of government, Mr. Lewis said, was the unwillingness of leaders to put the good of the country before their own interests. He compared the service to the Colony of Virginia rendered by Thomas Lee, of Stratford Hall, George Mason and Thomas Nelson with some of the leadership of the past decade in American history.

A half dozen speakers extolled Thomas Lee as an example of the type of public official needed to perpetuate democracy in America.

The gates and the gatehouse at Stratford Hall and tables memorializing Thomas Lee were dedicated. Col. Francis H. Stoddard of New York, governor general of the society; Dr. Clifton M. Miller, governor of the Virginia branch, and Dr. Alexander G. Brown Jr. of Richmond, surgeon general, and J. Adger Stewart, deputy secretary, made historic addresses.

Two similar tablets honoring Thomas Lee were unveiled by Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, president of the R. E. Lee Memorial Foundation. One was on the wall inside the gatehouse and the other on the outer wall. Mrs. Lanier referred to Stratford as the past, present and future meeting place of those who cherished great ideals. The gatehouse was dedicated with a prayer by the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, D. D., chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland.

# Old Lee Estate in Virginia Is Near Its Original State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Reconstruction at Stratford Hall, venerable home of the Virginia Lee family in Westmoreland County, of a Colonial plantation, with genuine plantation industries and activities, is progressing rapidly, according to officers of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., under whose ownership and supervision the shrine is being converted into a national memorial.

Experts are engaged in exhaustive research to the end that the refurnishing now under way may be archeologically and historically correct. The wharf, where British ships brought cargoes to Stratford; the mill, shop, and springhouse are being replaced. The curing of hams, spinning and weaving, and other plantation industries are being revived. The foundation plans to make Stratford a self-sustaining plantation.

The Garden Club of Virginia assumed the task of restoring the gardens, and the formal garden, with its box-bordered walks, faithfully has been reproduced. The quaint kitchen garden already is replete with pungent herbs. The interesting haha walls have been rebuilt, and the vista to the Potomac, long grown over with timber, has been opened.

Built two centuries ago by Thomas Lee, Stratford has touched and witnessed every event of the nation's history enacted during the two centuries. Yet the mansion and the four outbuildings stand today strong and unmarred by structural changes. No other house in America has such significance as has Stratford Hall. It was built by Virginia's first native-born governor. Here in pre-Revolutionary days important political events were conceived; theories and ideals of patriotism translated into action.

**Home of Patriots**

Here were born five patriots of the Revolution. It was the home of Washington's favorite officer, Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. Here was born Robert E. Lee. It has supplied three governors of Virginia. It furnished two signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of them, the author of the idea and principle of separation of the colonies from the Mother Country—Richard Henry Lee. Stratford furnished two of the nation's first diplomats.

Architecturally, Stratford Hall is a surprising example in America of seventeenth century English building. Of an odd style, long preceding the Colonial, it is unlike any other house on the American continent. The largest mansion in Virginia, it has walls of fortress thickness; bulky, grouped chimneys, and a great entrance, mediaeval hall. Built in the form of an H, it is, contrary to the first impression, a house of two stories, the first comprising a basement, from which narrow, winding stairs mount to the second story, about eight feet above the level of the ground. The cross of the "H" furnishes the salon of about 30 cubic feet. From the center of the roof of each wing arises a cluster of chimneys, which form the columns of two pavilions, once connected by a balustrade. It would appear to signify strength and solidarity, rather than elegance and comfort.

**Many Rooms in Wings**

The wings, each 30 feet wide and 90 feet deep, contain 18 large rooms, with numerous doors and windows, all heated by large open fireplaces. The room at the southeast corner is the one in which the famous Lees were born. The doors have brass "H" hinges, which, by a simple manipulation, are quickly removed from over regular iron hinges for polishing. The outside woodwork originally was painted maroon, which color is being restored.

Off the four principal corners of the mansion are the four outbuildings, arranged symmetrically. The one off the southeast corner is the kitchen. Its fireplace, with hanging cranes, is 12 feet wide, 6 feet high and 5 feet deep, of a capacity sufficient to roast an ox. Food was relayed by servants from the kitchen to the dining room, which was on the second floor of the mansion.

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., organized in 1929, bought Stratford from the private owners in 1931 and on Oct. 12, 1935, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the passing of Robert E. Lee, dedicated it as a perpetual memorial to the illustrous personages who were born there. Management of the foundation is vested in a board of directors representing 31 states.

# C. I. O. Must Go On, Lewis Says

(Continued from Page 1)

out and support a liberal candidate for high office. Political action on the part of American workers will be a natural by-product of economic freedom.

**Not Opposed to Government**

"But the fact that labor wants more participation in the natural bounties of our nation and in the increased efficiency of industry does not mean that labor is opposed to the Government, or wants any change in government. Rather, it means that labor desires to uphold the Government."

Mr. Lewis held it was well that American labor was organizing, since there were "disquieting signs" on the horizon.

"The United States, economically speaking, is not out of the woods," he declared. "There are certain fundamental economic questions in this country that need attention from the American people and the Congress.

"In five years of experiment no progress has yet been made on the question of unemployment. Technological displacement of labor is proceeding apace. The very increase of prosperity carries the seeds of unemployment, as corporations modernize their plants. This is proceeding to such a degree that the nation will not realize its full impact until next year.

"As a result, we already have a slowing down of consumer goods industries and of some capital goods industries, and those that have increased their dividend and reduced their bonded debt have taken their money and divided it among their stockholders and creditors, so that there is not a dollar available for the men who have been turned out to live or die.

"The Government relief situation now is at a point where it is impossible for a man thrown on the idleness roll to get public assistance or private relief. One of the great principles for which the American labor movement must stand in the future is the right of every man or woman to have a job if willing to work.

"If the corporations which control American industry fail to provide them that job, there must be some power somewhere in this land that will go over and beyond those corporations. The longer Congress and the Administration dodge this, just so long will America be in economic turmoil.

"Hundreds of thousands have joined the C. I. O. in recent months and now are being turned out at the plants, being told that industry has nothing for them, that government has nothing for them, that there is no relief, because some people are objecting to the necessary taxes for relief. They have only one hope for the future: their union and their organization."

**The Peace Committee**

The committee named for the Washington parley with representatives of the American Federation of Labor is made up of Mr. Lewis' chief lieutenants. They are:

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Harvey Fremming, C. I. O. regional director in Chicago; James B. Carey, president, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; S. H Dalrymple, president, United Rubber Workers of America; Homer Martin, president, United Automobile Workers of America; Michael J. Quill, president, Transport Workers Union of America; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Workers, and Abram Flaxer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

Reports here which obviously could not be confirmed were that the delegation would take to the Washington conference a proposal that the Committee for Industrial Organization would be admitted to the American Federation of Labor as a department of the federation similar to the Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments.

The conference voted to join the boycott of Japanese-made goods, and in a resolution condemned the Fascist powers, declaring that during recent years the world had witnessed "the continuing aggressive actions" by these powers, which aimed "to impose their vicious principles and policies upon democratic countries."

The conference went on record for the passage of a federal antilynching act, declaring that the labor movement had an important stake in the maintenance of law and order and in the use of firm measures by government to prevent self-appointed groups from taking the law into their own hands.

A proposal that Labor's Nonpartisan League be extended was adopted unanimously following an appeal by E. H. Oliver, executive vice-president of the league, who urged that labor be not "the tail" to the kite of either of the old parties or of any organization."

# Arab Grand Mufti Flees Holy Land; New British Move

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem slipped out of Palestine last night, fleeing to the Lebanese Republic aboard a sailboat, as British authorities tightened their control over Moslem activities in a determined effort to suppress terrorism in the Holy Land.

The Mufti, only member of the Arab High Committee not already deported or banished from Palestine, sailed to Nakoura, dressed in a simple Bedouin costume. He spent the night at Beirut and then departed for an undisclosed destination.

The latest action of the British administration was to assume control of the Moslem "WAQF," the committee in charge of Moslem religious properties. The British took over "WAQF" documents, consisting of religious endowment trusts previously controlled by the Mufti. These will be administered by Palestine authorities. The "WAQF" controlled funds estimated at $335,000 yearly.

The Holy Land was relatively quiet again under strict military vigil. But only yesterday two British constables were slain from ambush and other acts of terrorism had resulted in many Jewish and Arab casualties

The only new incident was the burning of the customs shed, the wireless room and other buildings at Lydda airport. This was regarded as possible sabotage.

The Mufti, whose name is Haj Amin Affendi al Husseini, had been reported hiding from British authorities for the last two weeks in the holy mosque of Omar, closely guarded by his adherents. The British had guarded the mosque but had not entered because it was sacred to the Moslems.

Now that he has chosen to leave the country, it is thought possible that a new chapter of internal troubles may be brewing for the Holy Land, with the Mufti and other scattered members of the Arab High Committee directing activities from havens outside Palestine.

The Mufti was involved in riots in 1920 and 1921, when he fled to Syria. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on conviction for incitement and seditious conspiracy during his absence. He returned to Palestine when Sir Herbert Samuel, then British High Commissioner, pardoned him in a general amnesty. He was elected Mufti for life and the British paid him a yearly salary of $3000 until the latest trouble.

The Lebanese Republic is under French mandate, as is Syria, and if the Mufti takes refuge in either he would be immune from arrest unless the French turned him over to British authorities.

It was reported that the Mufti's flight resulted from the violence this week.

# Change in N L R A To Bar Unionization Asked by Engineers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — The National Society of Professional Engineers is on record for an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to exempt professional men "from any requirement to be represented by any nonprofessional organization for collective bargaining."

Arthur V. Sheridan, national president of the society told the closing session of their third annual convention at the Commodore Hotel here Saturday that he had received reports from members in 30 states voicing apprehension that the professional engineers might be coerced into joining a union.

Following Mr. Sheridan's address, the society adopted a resolution urging amendment of the law.

# Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

mission has shown there has been a substantial withdrawal.

3. That the governments should exercise their influence at Valencia or Salamanca to obtain proportional withdrawal, which should begin within the shortest possible time.

4. That machinery should be erected to ensure no new departures of volunteers.

5. That a system of control should be adopted. M. Corbin concluded by warning the sub-committee that if an agreement were not reached, the French Government would consider itself free to resume full liberty of action with regard to Spain. Lord Plymouth expressed himself as in full accord with this.

**For Inverse Order**

These two speeches were followed by long but conciliatory orations by Count Grandi and General Von Ribbentrop. From these it transpired that Italy and Germany would accept all the proposals put forward but in inverse order—a fact which France and Britain regard as vitiating the entire plan.

France and Britain still insist, as they did in July, that there must be substantial withdrawal of volunteers before belligerent rights are granted; Italy and Germany that belligerent rights must be granted before any volunteers are withdrawn.

It is true that Count Grandi apparently offered an immediate "token" withdrawal, but his proviso that an equal number should be taken from both sides is definitely unacceptable to the French, who ask for proportionate withdrawal on ground that there are far more foreigners on General Franco's insurgent side than on that of the Loyalists.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, in a brief speech also reiterated what he said in July—that Russia would not grant belligerent rights until the last volunteer had left Spain, and that in his view the right course to adopt was to restore to the Loyalist Government the right to buy arms.

# N. C. Textile Mills To Fight Wage Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Leaders in the cotton textile industry in this city, among whom are found several national leaders, have reiterated their stand against the proposed wage and hour bill, which they feel sure will come up for reconsideration when Congress convenes again, whether in special or in regular session.

They express the hope that Representatives and Senators, now that they are back home where they can really learn just what is the sentiment of the people toward this legislation, will take the time to discuss the matter with their constituents.

Labor has joined with representatives of industrial management against the bill, the manufacturers declared. While the manufacturers are against it for a number of reasons, including the fact that it is held unfair to the South because it does not give the area the benefit of a wage differential, labor is against the bill because, while labor leaders believe it all right for law to set a minimum wage for a certain number of hours of work, they fear that the same machinery which would insure the payment of this wage would work against them when they tried to obtain higher pay.

The wage and hour bill as planned, however, would make no allowance for these factors and would make production costs so high for southern manufacturers that they would be unable to operate on a satisfactory basis, it is declared.


# City Savings Bank

ALBANY, N. Y.

*Writes:*

"It is a pleasure for us to state that we have been advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for a period of approximately two years, and are well pleased with the results obtained. For that reason we continue to advertise with your paper."

The above letter written in 1935 is just as true today . . . for this bank still continues to advertise in the Monitor.

## Monitor Advertising Attracts Business to Banks

From banks throughout the country we receive reports of good results from advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

The unusual responsiveness of Monitor readers to Monitor advertising has proved to be a solid foundation upon which to build business.

In every locality in which there are Monitor readers, there is opportunity for the local banker to expand profitably.

The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home



*** *New England* ***

INDUSTRY & COMMERCE

*Published Every Thursday*

*$4 a Year, Postpaid* — *10 Cents a Copy*

**BUSINESS NEWS** - Recording in concise form the everyday business activities and achievements of the six New England states.

**MARKET REPORTS** - Reliable information and statistics are furnished. Prices of basic commodities show the trade trends from week to week.

**EDITORIALS** - - - Interpreting the New England viewpoint on the many vexing problems of the times, with suggestions for their solution.

**The policy of the paper is one of tolerance, fair play and determination to register New England's progress.**

**Industry & Commerce Publishing Co.**

158 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

# League Finds World Gains In Longevity and Better Living

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—The world stands on the threshold of another spectacular advance toward increased longevity and well-being, according to the nutrition experts of the League of Nations.

And not only that—The "Newer Knowledge" of nutrition may help to bring back prosperity to city and countryside. The farmers of Europe will "grow" more of the "protective" foods—milk, eggs, green vegetables and fruit. And all will have more money to spend on factory products.

For two years the League's agricultural, economic and health experts have studied how to improve the diet of a large part of the world's population, much of which is undernourished. They have now released their final report on "The Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture, and Economic Policy."

**Increased Happiness Seen**

One of the most significant statements in the entire report is as follows: "If the governments can achieve for their peoples adequate levels of food consumption, further progress, in no way less spectacular than that achieved during the nineteenth century, can be made in increasing the quantity and raising the quality of human life."

"Not only will national expenditure on hospitals for the treatment of sickness be thereby greatly reduced," the report adds, "but improved health will certainly be accompanied by increased efficiency and a rise in material welfare and happiness."

In this new world-wide emphasis on better food for mankind, the international experts do not hesitate to declare that if this great hope which this modern knowledge of nutrition offers can be transformed into a reality, "entirely new perspectives will be opened up for the improvement of mankind."

This view of theirs is based on what improved nutrition as well as sanitation has done for the world during the past century and a half. In the hundred years ending in 1900, the population of Europe grew from 187,000,000 to about 400,000,000, to reach probably not far short of 520,000,000 in 1933. This enormous increase was not due to a rise in the birth rate, but to increased longevity. General health and physique improved at the same time and there was undoubtedly an increase in stature, by as much as five inches in the young men of military age in the Netherlands.

**Social and Economic Progress**

The important point is made in the report that this larger population and greater longevity started and got well under way before the new medical and bacteriological discoveries had been made or applied. This fact, the experts add, suggests that the social and economic progress which followed the industrial revolution played an important "and perhaps dominant role."

When there was not enough food during the World War, the deteriorating effects were immediate. Berlin's school children, for instance, who were born during the war, were definitely stunted. On the other hand, a pint of milk a day to London's schoolboys recently accounted for an extra gain of 43 per cent in height and 81 per cent in weight.

Milk is defined by the League's committee "as the nearest approach to a perfect and complete food, and no other single food is known that can be used as a substitute." It is in fact one of the most highly protective foods, as are other dairy products such as cheese and butter, also eggs, liver, fat fish, such as herrings, green vegetables, salads, raw fruit and fruit juices.

The evidence of malnutrition existing throughout the world amazed the committee. In every country for which detailed information is available, including even the most advanced nations of Western civilization, the committee found that "an appreciable proportion of the population is not getting enough of the food which the modern science of nutrition considers necessary for health and efficiency. There is reason to believe that millions of people in all parts of the world are not enjoying the degree of health and vigor which could be theirs with proper nourishment."

# New York Women Urged to Work For State Constitution

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16—Women's work will be needed in the constitutional convention when it meets next year, according to Justice Charles Poletti of the New York State Supreme Court. He said the best way to start is for women voters, when they go to the polls on Nov. 2, next, to select as delegates only persons of high character, sound judgment and practical experience—"men and women who stand ready to devote their time and energies for several months to this difficult task."

"All of us realize the transcendent significance of the formulation of a fundamental legal document under which, if adopted, our lives will be governed for at least 20 years," Justice Poletti said in an address before the State League of Women Voters.

"Not for decades has the public been as constitutionally minded as today. The long-drawn-out and bitterly contested controversy over the federal judiciary has served to focus all eyes upon a re-examination of the functions and jurisdiction of our three great branches of government and its system of checks and balances.

"Things we have taken for granted have recently received searching inquiry. The time is auspicious for a review and a reappraisal of our state constitution."

# Mayoralty

(Continued from Page 1)

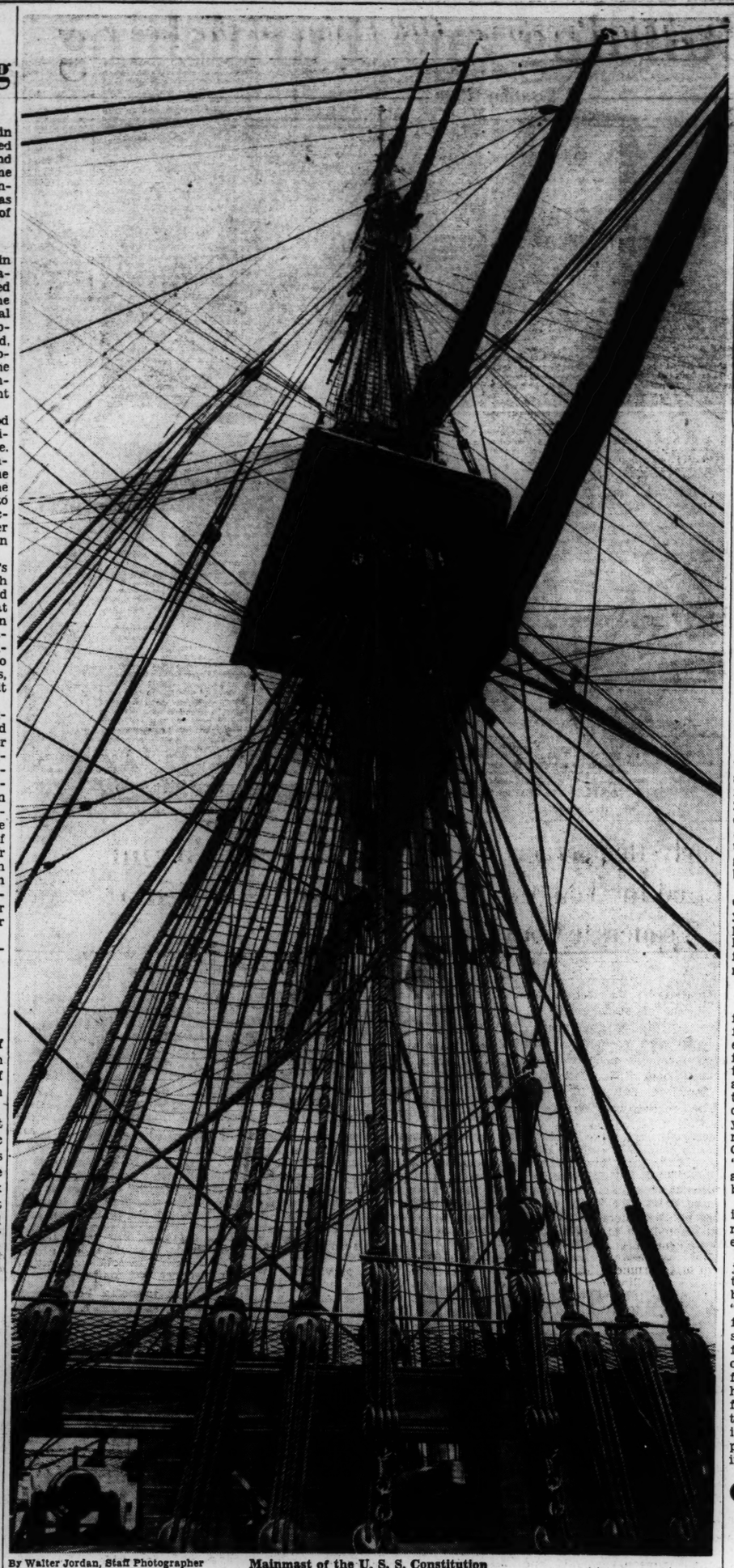
tion of relief "in which many of our people have had to go hat in hand to the communist leader of the Workers' Alliance to obtain bread for their families."

Mr. Mahoney later took his list to the Grover Cleveland Democratic Club, political headquarters in his home Tammany district, where he assailed the Mayor's "running back and forth to Washington to get funds for a needless municipal power plant as more spectacular and of greater personal political advantage than to end overcrowding in our schools."

**Civics Bulletin**

Today also brought a further bulletin—the course in "Good Government Civics,"—the Mayor is publishing for the "benefit" of his rival and the information of the public. This reviewed the clean-up by the Fusion mayoralty of the "unbelievable" conditions under which Tammany had conducted the departments of Licenses and Docks. Simultaneously the Mayor urged citizen study of these reports on departmental affairs after four years of Fusion repair of a generation of Tammany abuse.

"If you're interested in crime, in neglected duty, in the betrayal of public trust, you'll want to read those lessons," the Mayor urged. "Just send me a card at City Hall, and I'll send you the full text and pay for the postage myself."



By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer — Mainmast of the U. S. S. Constitution

# *Old Ironsides Prepares for Winter*

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Chill winds are beginning to sing in the rigging and sweep the decks of ships along the waterfront, so in her berth at Charlestown Navy Yard the United States frigate Constitution, her masts and spars graceful in the clear fall air, is seeing a diminution of her steady stream of visitors as the summer holidays end.

It is only a matter of days before "Chips," the ship's carpenter, will begin to house the deck against the assault of winter snows and for the convenience of the average of 200 a day who make the pilgrimage to the ship at that time of year. Summer visitors run between 400 and 1200 a day.

**Combating Pirates**

It was in 1797, the year in which John Adams succeeded George Washington as President, that the Constitution—named for the famous document of 10 years before—was launched from Hartt's shipyard at Boston. She was placed in commission against the French privateers infesting American waters. In the years 1804 and 1805 the sturdy warrior participated in the war against Tripoli, which resulted in peace with the Barbary States and put an end to the tribute which the United States had been paying to Mediterranean pirates.

The War of 1812 gave the frigate her enduring place in American history, as "Old Ironsides."

Rebuilt largely from the pennies of the school children of the nation, the vessel is now a museum ship, filled with exhibits and much of her original equipment. Aboard her, Sundays, are held the church services for the yard.

The ship, still commissioned in the United States Navy, presents an odd contrast as she floats beside towering modern steel warships. Despite Boston's many places of historic interest, visitors who make an endless stream over her gangway during inspection hours have made a new name for her as the most popular point of interest in Boston for both tourists and the city populace as well.

The Constitution was the first Government owned ship to dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, which had been laid out and built in 1800 after the Federal government had appropriated $19,350 for 23 acres of land on which the yard now stands.

Opportunity is given to visit the ship daily between the hours of 10 to 4, and frequently to visit modern warcraft at other docks nearby for startling comparisons.

# Teachers College Marks 50th Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Marking half a century of progress in instructing teachers in educational methods and technique, Teachers College of Columbia University commemorates its fiftieth anniversary this week.

Characterizing the history of Teachers College as "a drama showing how ideas arise, expand and come to fruition in a democratic society," the dean emeritus, James E. Russell, in an address before the student body Oct. 14, described Teachers College as the product of an interesting evolution in which it is possible to distinguish two main streams of influence. The first of these was purely philanthropic, he said; the second, purely educational.

"One emanated from the hearts of a group of generous and devoted men and women desirous of promoting practical measures of social helpfulness; the other had its rise in the clear, and far-seeing vision of President Barnard," Mr. Russell declared.

The present Teachers College began its evolution from an idea into an institution in 1880 in the Kitchen Garden Association, an organization founded to offer instruction in elementary home economics. In 1887, the New York College for Training Teachers, later simplified to Teachers College, became incorporated. Its first student body included 18 students. From this modest start the college has grown into an internationally known graduate school, listing 5411 students on its 1937 rolls. During the past summer, nearly 10,000 teachers attended the session.

# Literary Digest Revived by Sale

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The retirement of Dr. Albert Shaw as editor of the Digest was announced last night, terminating one of the longest continuous editorships in the history of American magazine publishing.

At the same time, the sale of the Digest by the Review of Reviews Corporation and the resumption of its former title, the Literary Digest, were announced through a syndicate, headed by George F. Havell, the new owners.

Dr. Shaw founded the American Review of Reviews in 1892 and served as its active editor until about three months ago, when he became editor of the Digest, which resulted from a merger of the Review of Reviews and the Literary Digest.

His son, Albert Shaw Jr., retired also yesterday as president of the Review of Reviews corporation.

In addition to his magazine work, Dr. Shaw is the author of many books and articles on political science, economics and municipal government. He received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1884 and his LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1904.

The new owners announced that the name Literary Digest would be resumed with the issue of Nov. 13, and that publication as a weekly magazine devoted to news would be continued. David P. Page, formerly co-managing editor of the Digest, will become editor and Mr. Havell will become publisher.

## Duce's Son Sails for Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Closely guarded by detectives, Vittorio Mussolini, son of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, sailed for home today in the Italian liner Rex.

# Newark Inquiry Begins as Judge Scores Officials

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16—The Essex County Grand Jury today began an investigation of alleged corruption and illegal expenditures of public money charged against Mayor Meyer Ellenstein, two members of the City Council and two one-time councilmen.

This followed a 6000-word charge by Justice Charles W. Parker of the New Jersey Supreme Court late yesterday in which he characterized the report by Warren Dixon Jr., in which Mayor Ellenstein and others were named as having misused the funds of the municipality, as "a sordid and discouraging story of corruption in public office and the betrayal of public trust for private gain."

The Dixon report followed an inquiry into Newark fiscal affairs on behalf of a taxpayer group. Besides Mayor Ellenstein, Commissioners Michael P. Duffy and Pearce R. Franklin, and Anthony Minisi and Reginald C. S. Parnell, one-time councilmen, were named by Mr. Dixon.

**Dixon Commended**

Justice Parker in his charge commended Mr. Dixon and his aides for their investigation, declaring they had done their best with the means and powers they possessed "and have laid bare quite enough to enable and prompt a public-spirited and conscientious grand jury to find numerous indictments."

"Where there should be economy, we find extravagance," the justice said; "where there should be integrity, we find graft; where the law imposes restrictions, they are evaded or flouted and the parties go unscathed as a constitutional right, unless a vigorous and conscientious grand jury shall bring them to the bar of justice."

Justice Parker in his charge recalled that it was almost exactly a year ago that he received the application of freeholders group that he order an investigation of the affairs of the Newark municipal administration.

**Justification Seen**

"While, at the expenditure of further time, labor and money, further details might be elicited, enough has been done, and in the face of great obstacles, to indicate that gross dishonesty, misfeasance and malfeasance in office and betrayal of the interests of the citizens of Newark have been rife for some years past," he continued, recommending at the same time that the Grand Jury read the Dixon report "from cover to cover" to obtain the atmosphere of the situation as a basis for its inquiry.

Justice Parker divided his charge into sections, each relating to various phases of the investigation, and ended with a caution to the jurymen.

"Attempts to learn what a grand jury is doing or likely to do and to influence it or individual members are not infrequent," he said. "See to it that there is no leakage from the grand jury room. Keep secret the counsel of the state, your fellows and your own. Leave no one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, reward, gain or the hope thereof. Report to the court for its appropriate action any attempt to interfere with any of you in the performance of this great public duty. I leave these matters in your hands with confidence."

# Call to Explain Speed Rate Order Awaits Goodwin

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, will be called before a legislative committee on Tuesday to explain under what authority he has adopted and enforced the maximum speed of 50 miles per hour for autos on Massachusetts highways, it was announced today.

At the same time, officials of the registry department asserted that yesterday's decision of the state Supreme Court declaring that Mr. Goodwin has no authority to regulate equipment on trucks and automobiles will not affect its semi-annual inspection of lights and brakes.

The registrar will be called before the special recess commission studying rules and regulations of state departments.

Recently Senator Donald W. Nicholson, of Wareham, the chairman, declared before the commission that Mr. Goodwin had "exceeded his authority" by establishing a maximum speed law on the highways. Senator Nicholson told the committee that there is a state law stipulating that the registrar shall not limit the speed of motor vehicles on highways of the State.

The Supreme Court, in deciding the appeal of a truck owner whose machines came under the order of the commission requiring rear signaling equipment, to indicate the turns a truck is about to make, said yesterday:

"In our opinion the rule in question does not directly govern or restrict the 'movement' of vehicles on state highways within the legislative grant of rule-making power. It relates to the motor vehicle itself and equipment, not to its 'movement.' Its adoption was beyond the power delegated to the department."

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**New Station**

New York

New York City—Thursdays, 2:45 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

**Change in Schedule**

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, Oct. 27, Nov. 10, 24, WEBR, 1310kc.

# New England Called Center Of Track Gambling in Nation

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Oct. 16—New England, regarded as the most conservative political section of the United States, stands as the nation's gambling center, with 26 per cent of the country's legalized wagering being done within 100 miles of Boston, Edwin F. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, charged today.

The association is preparing a concerted drive against legalized gambling in Massachusetts, and only awaits approval by the Attorney General's office of its initiative petition for repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law before opening its campaign. The petition was submitted to the Attorney General's office yesterday.

An organization headed by James R. Brooks, executive vice-president, has been established to obtain the 20,000 signatures necessary to place the petition before the 1938 Legislature. Signatures must be filed on or before Dec. 1, the first Wednesday in December.

**Little Hope Expressed**

Mr. Hadley and his supporters, however, have no hopes the Legislature will adopt the repeal petition. Mr. Hadley charged that gambling operators control a sizable portion of the Legislature which has turned down previous efforts to curb or outlaw completely gambling in Massachusetts.

The anti-gambling association head said the organization's major goal is to place the petition before the people at the 1938 election. To do this the organization, if the Legislature turns down the proposal, must obtain 5000 additional signatures, a task to which Mr. Hadley and his backers are pledged.

A similar petition was before a previous Legislature, but backers failed to obtain the additional 5000 signatures. This year a second group of which David F. Sibley of Boston is the attorney, is circulating a repeal petition, but Mr. Hadley's organization is taking no chances that the repeal movement will not be carried to the people in 1938.

**Charges Explained**

Explaining his charge that New England is the gambling center of the United States, Mr. Hadley pointed out that this section has four major tracks within 100 miles of Boston, Suffolk Downs at East Boston, Rockingham at Salem, N. H., Narragansett at Pawtucket, R. I., and Agawam at Springfield, Mass.

Eliminating the Agawam track, Mr. Hadley said 22 per cent of the nation's legalized gambling is done within 50 miles of Boston.

Yesterday the State Racing Commission revealed that nearly $50,000,000 was wagered on horse and dog races in Massachusetts this year. A similar total was wagered last year.

The Hadley repeal petition, filed yesterday, was signed by 10 prominent citizens: Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. G. G. Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple; Charles C. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association; Rabbi Harry Levi, Brookline, Mass., Edward Kronvall, president of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank; Henry Parkman of Boston, former State Senator; Godfrey L. Cabot, Boston business man; Arnold B. Wallace, Springfield department store owner; John L. Feeney of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Hadley.

**Target of Publicity**

Mr. Hadley declared that in no other section of the world is gambling so concentrated as in New England, where the most efficient machinery has been established to extract money from the gambling public. As a result, Mr. Hadley added, New England is the target for the nation's most devastating flood of gambling publicity.

This publicity, he stated, has resulted in tremendous illegal gambling activities. Operations of illegal "bookies," he said, have been increased with the advent of legalized gambling rather than curbed as had been predicted by backers of pari-mutuel betting legislation.

Repeal of pari-mutuel betting, he said, would not eliminate the "bookies," but he insisted their operations would be greatly reduced if the publicity machinery of legalized gambling and the actual tracks in Massachusetts are eliminated.

Furthermore, he argued, operations of "bookies" could be further curbed through education and increased police activity. Today, he said, Massachusetts "bookies" realize an estimated profit of $35,000,000 annually, approximately $25,000,000 of which is taken out of the State.


# *Direct to You*
## from the News Center of the Nation

## *Special Offer brings it for 1½¢ a Week*

PATHFINDER is published where news is made—in the center of the nation's activity. To Washington comes reports of all important happenings the world over. From Washington goes PATHFINDER. Every week it selects, digests, condenses and clarifies the news, organizing it into eighteen convenient departments. It makes the news a continued story, giving it coherency, consistency and fullness. It rounds out "heavy" with "light" news.

PATHFINDER'S more than a million readers are evidence of its value. They like its concise, unvarnished, honest story of world affairs, mingled with cartoons, pictures and lively comment.

There's nothing needlessly fancy about PATHFINDER. That's why its price is so low. The regular rate is only $1 a year. To introduce it to you, we offer 65 issues—fifteen months—for $1. This makes its cost barely a cent and a half a week. Or you may try it seven months at the special rate of 50c. Just fill out and mail the coupon now and enjoy the weekly visit of this vivid, vital, easy-to-read news review.

## 65 Issues for $1.00

Pathfinder, Washington, D. C. CSM1015

In accordance with your special offer, please send PATHFINDER to the address below for the period checked:

( ) 15 months, $1 ( ) 7 months, 50c

for which I enclose $ .....

NAME .....

STREET OR R. F. D. .....

CITY ..... STATE .....



*Coats Women Like*

For years this store has been famous for the exceptional beauty of its coats . . . for the little but vitally important details that mean so much in the creation of a truly fine garment. We invite you to see our collection and be convinced of its individuality.

*Remember, too, that prices here are no higher than elsewhere for apparel of similar quality.*

Coat prices range from 29.95 for a casual sports model to 450. for a salon masterpiece, rich with mink.

*Betty Babb Sizes 35½ to 44½*
*Sizes 36 to 44, too*

*Fifth Floor*

*The Store of Fashion Authority*

CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
BOSTON

Antiques
Architecture

# Home Building and Furnishing

*A Saturday Page*

Decorative
Arts

Pictured above are representative items from the collection of fine and decorative art which the Swedish Government has sent to America to be shown in ten cities in connection with the tercentenary of the first Swedish settlement in the New World. . . . In the top row are shown a piece of white linen woven with a pattern in dark blue wool. Next, a pine cupboard partly marbled in dark blue paint, the panels with floral decoration on yellow-gray ground. The unpainted pine table has a base in Gothic style, and dates in the 1700's. At the right in the top row, an example of the large wall paintings for homes, common about a century ago. Dated 1843, the subject is The Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard, and, as usual, figures are shown in the dress of the painter's time. . . . At the left, middle row, is a bronze necklace believed to have been made between 1100 and 600 B. C. Below that, a spoon of wood, carved with an interlaced pattern of the Viking period —about 1000 A. D. . . . At the center, second from the top, a view of a case of Viking silver bracelets and other ornaments, now belonging to the Swedish Royal Family. Articles below this case are: A wood pot with spout, its top shaped in traditional Gothic lines; a drinking bowl of wood with handles shaped after an animal's head and suggesting the prow of a Viking ship; the top view of a bronze ax, made about 1800 B. C.; the side view of a beautifully formed and decorated bronze ax of about 1500 B. C. . . . Although the bridal chest at the right, middle row, was made in the 1700's, its carving reverts to the patterns of about 400 years earlier. At the bottom, right, is a chair painted reddish brown, inscribed with the date A. D. 1667. The bronze axes are about seven inches in length.

## English Antique Dealers' Fair

By Frank Davis
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
London

The title of this annual function at Grosvenor House, London, calls to mind the idea of a bazaar; and so in a sense it was, for all the objects on the various stalls were for sale. But anything more remote from the normal notion of a bazaar it would be difficult to imagine, apart from the cheerful, bustling atmosphere. It was really a great corporate enterprise on the part of the leading members of the trade in England, to present the whole story of the evolution of the decorative arts, as far as that could be done with the aid of objects actually on the market.

The result was an exhibition of great beauty and interest, which appeared this year—the fourth of its existence—to have become as much a part of the autumn season as is the Academy exhibition at Burlington House in Piccadilly, earlier in the year.

One could buy a pair of eighteenth-century sugar-tongs for a few shillings, or a Chinese bronze of the second millennium B. C. for many thousands. One could meet all kinds and conditions of people prominent in the world of art. No one asked you to buy anything, but the pick of the London market was spread out before you. It was, in short, a remarkable social, artistic and commercial occasion at which one could, if one was in the mood for serious things, learn a great deal about the thousand and one different strands of tradition and culture which have gone to the making of the tapestry we call civilization. Incidentally, immense pains were taken to ensure that every object displayed was authentic and exactly as described by its owner.

**Opened by Lord Lee**

The Fair was opened on September 24 by Lord Lee of Fareham, who, with his American wife, presented the country estate of Chequers to the nation, for the use of its Prime Ministers in perpetuity. Chequers is a beautiful old manor-house in Buckinghamshire, the county of William Penn, and still preserves to an extraordinary degree the atmosphere of the seventeenth century. Lord Lee is himself a connoisseur of pictures, furniture and silver, and loaned several of his personal treasures to the exhibition.

So also did Queen Mary, who is an indefatigable and enthusiastic collector, mostly of eighteenth-century works of art. She loaned six pieces, all of which have a connection with the Royal House. Among them was a wonderful shawl of *point d'Aleçon* lace which originally belonged to Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, and a magnificent silver cup made in London in 1730 from the last great seal of the Court of Exchequer of Scotland. This cup was presented to the Queen and King George V. at their silver jubilee by their children, and is engraved with their signatures.

**Hospitable Surroundings**

The display avoided with wonderful success the museum atmosphere normally inseparable from exhibitions of this character. This was partly due to clever and ingenious showmanship, partly to the fact that it was staged in a modern hotel. Without a doubt this largely accounted for its popularity, for many people (in this country, at any rate) find museums and art galleries a little alarming.

The majority of the exhibits, as was natural, were English furniture and English silver. Then came the whole range of Chinese art, from the earliest bronzes about four thousand years old down to the exquisite porcelains of the eighteenth century. One could discuss the beginnings of the English pottery industry at one stall, and at the next study the evolution of the clock, or of tapestry, or even of something so out of the way as horse-bronzes—the plaques in various designs which used to decorate the harness of every self-respecting farm-horse in the country.

It was also a good place in which to unlearn some of the lessons taught at school. For example, every schoolboy knows that life in England under the Commonwealth was sober and industrious, and that luxury only came in again with the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. Yet here was a silver salver of the year 1657 as extravagantly decorated as anything made for the most licentious court this country has known; and a beautiful plain silver bowl of 1670 so austere in shape and so devoid of decoration that it might have been fashioned for Cromwell's Saints.

Add to this already formidable list, needlework, enamels, jewelry, snuff-boxes, glass, jade; think of the names of every important cabinet-maker, of every famous porcelain factory; then, multiply the result by ten, and it is possible to obtain an idea of the variety of technique and material that was on view.

It is perhaps permissible to conclude by remarking that in the modern world a popular exhibition of this character, in which visitors cannot only see but actually handle fine things belonging to many centuries, plays a most important part in national education by reminding a careless world that objects of beauty are not merely pleasant appurtenances of the well-to-do, but the natural inheritance of everyone. I don't mean that each household on both sides of the Atlantic can possess authentic tables by Chippendale, or silver by Paul Revere, but it can interpret in the manner of today those ideals of craftsmanship and fine proportion which the best workmen of the past seem to have had in their finger-tips.

There is no jealously-guarded patent in fine design. That is a quality which takes various forms in different centuries, and this annual Fair at Grosvenor House is one of the channels by which it flows onward from the traditions of the distant past. If only for that reason, the interest it rouses is a happy augury for the future.

## New Sweden's Tercentenary

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Worcester

Anticipating by a few months the 300th anniversary of the landing of the first Swedish settlers in America, the art exhibit assembled by the Swedish Government as its chief part in celebrating the event, opened in this city on Oct. 15, to continue through the month. It has been shown for a fortnight in New York City and there its routing to 10 other cities began.

The schedule is arranged to bring this exhibition to Wilmington, Del., on the first day of June, 1938, and there, where Swedes established their colony, will be held the official celebration in which representatives of the Swedish nation and members of the royal family will be present as guests of the Federal Government. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland will also participate, states whose territory was included in part in the holdings of New Sweden.

**A Historical Quotation**

The story of the founding of this colony is concisely summarized as follows, in a circular issued by the Swedish American Tercentenary Association:

In the spring of 1638 the first Swedish ship, the Kalmar Nyckel, Sweden's "Mayflower," arrived at the mouth of the Delaware and after a brief delay sailed up the river as far as the present city of Wilmington and there put ashore both soldiers and colonists on a natural stone pier, which is still there and known as "The Rocks." From five friendly Indian chiefs they bought land as far up as the Schuylkill River, where the great city of Philadelphia is now situated. On board the ship a formal deed was drawn up and signed, a proper cannon salute fired, and the territory officially proclaimed "New Sweden."

At the landing place they built their first fort, which they called "Christina" in honor of the young Queen of Sweden, and here they established the first Swedish community in the New World. Later, additional tracts were bought from the Indians, so that at its greatest extent the colony included not only almost all of Delaware, but parts of the present states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and even Maryland, as well. . . .

When William Penn arrived over 40 years later, he bought land for the site of Philadelphia from Swedish colonists and Independence Hall itself, stands on ground that was once a part of "New Sweden."

The independence of this colony was short lived, for the jealous and powerful Dutch besieged Fort Christina 17 years after its erection and forced the surrender of the Swedes' rights in all their territory. But the Swedes remained. Christina, their first village, became the city of Wilmington, and much of the land they had held became one of the 13 colonies—Delaware.

**Exhibit Embraces 8000 Years**

The present exhibition of the fine and the decorative arts contains over 300 items selected from leading museums by the Swedish Government, and includes objects that touch at least 8000 years of the country's history. Surprisingly, in the very earliest of these—the bone arrow-head, stone axes and knives of flint—there is seen marked ability for creating pleasing shape through flowing lines and refined proportions

Even in the difficult forming of such obstinate material as flint, men of the more than 4000 years ago chose to chip its flakes to leave a fine pattern on the beautifully formed handle of the sharp edged knife, catalog number 15. A thousand years later, it is reckoned, came the bronze ax No. 24, of striking delicacy in its design and in its finely executed ornament.

Of the later Bronze Age, 1100-600 B. C., objects of personal ornament are numerous, with examples that would challenge the skill of today's best craftsmen to match. Gold had appeared in the preceding era, but few things of this metal are dated before the 600's, A. D. Two or three centuries later, bronze ornaments of intricate patterns for persons and for horses were gilded occasionally, and silver brooches, bracelets and necklaces were worn. All this is revealed in treasures shown here and found buried in the Swedish soil.

**Links With America in 1000 A. D.**

These may seem from so remote a time that they have little possible connection with America's history, but when the word Viking is met there comes a feeling that here at last are objects which might be associated with America's past. For it is well authenticated that men of the North reached the New England shores nearly a thousand years ago.

We have learned of their bold courage as explorers and their supreme skill as mariners, but here we are shown that they were highly skilled as workers of metals, and that expertly fashioned arms, weapons, ornaments of many kinds in bronze, silver and gold, have been found in quantities in graves and hiding places. Although they who led and manned the Viking ventures and forays must have been fierce of heart and heavy of hand, others of their kind turned their thought to creating things of beauty, with fingers trained to delicate manipulation and exquisite patterning.

Rather surprisingly, we find the exhibition makes a break of centuries, as it turns from medieval times to peasant art of the 1700's, which seems almost within our personal knowledge. It is turning from the haziest records of years when white men first saw America, to the times of known ancestors, so recent that their personal belongings may still be among our present treasures. Doubtless this interval was intended, made necessary by the space limitations set for an itinerant display. Whatever the reason, the whole show is made more dramatic by the sharp contrast as the sequence of represented centuries leaps from the twelfth to the eighteenth.

The handicrafts of Sweden in the 1700's are among the best known of the world, and they make liberal use of many materials. Fabrics are of wool, linen or cotton. Domestic utensils of wood are in innumerable forms, turned, carved, painted. Decorations and patterns may be strongly rococo, abounding with bold curves and painted strongly in the manner of the home province, as with the boxes, chests and harness hames. Otherwise, the design may seem to come directly from a far distant century as do the forms of the drinking vessels numbered 178 to 180.

**Notable Textiles**

The weaving and needlework of this country have long been outstanding as a continuation of ancient skills. Here it is displayed in examples of many types, though one could not say all, knowing the marked individuality of the work of different provinces. Six varieties of weaving account for most of the textiles, producing effects that range from the long pile of heavy rugs to the tapestry-like threading of fine linen.

The catalog calls attention to the lateness of Sweden's change from a purely rural country. Up to about 1850 most of its people lived quite directly on the products of the earth and money played small part in gaining life's necessities. That time is so recent that practices of countless generations are still alive in many sections, a condition that makes peasant art there so rich in its current expressions.

Gay woven hangings for their walls have long been common in the houses of farms and villages, but more often rustic paintings on paper were used on special occasions and stored away between times. In bright colors familiar biblical events were pictured in a manner often humorous and sometimes grotesque, figures usually costumed in the styles of the day. Three men entering the fiery furnace ride prancing horses and wear clothing of the 1780's. The wise and foolish virgins have wasp waists, wear hoop skirts and stiffly starched ruffs. It is said that such familiar dress was supposed to make the stories more impressive.

**Fine Art Section**

Some 70 canvases indicate progress of Swedish painting from 1650 to 1900 and show how strongly the practices of other countries affected painters of these years. The tastes and talents of the sturdy and unschooled people added originality or refinement generation by generation to inherited skill and standards. Thus peasant crafts have become highly significant in their distinctive national characteristics.

With painters it was otherwise, as their studies abroad made them for the most part copyers of another country's styles. Yet, some assimilated the foreign ideas and gave them a native and individual character, especially in the later decades of the 1800's. Of these the master Zorn stands foremost, but numerous less known names have done much to give Sweden a definite and secure place in the current world of painting.

## International Decoration

By Helen Johnson Keyes
New York

The countries from which were drawn the collections of furniture and ornaments newly exhibited by Lord & Taylor, are Italy, France, England, Sweden and Denmark. From each have been brought pieces so unusual to the average American householder that the world seems to grow bigger as one surveys them.

Antique Venetian mirrors, Swedish commodes, Regency tables, Empire pedestals, a superb Danish fruitwood desk, Biedermeier bookcases, a Louis XVI marble-topped sideboard, Victorian right and left chairs and strange, decadent sculptures of Nubians, lamps, glassware, porcelains, arabesques and girandoles—all these compose an extravagant, exaggerated mode, shocking to a restrained taste, and yet interesting, emotion-provoking.

A baroque foyer is the threshold for the long suite. It has white plaster walls trimmed with curli-cornered panels painted mauve. It stands on a dark composition floor whose corners are painted with white scrolls corresponding in form to the mauve curli-corners. Slabs of antiqued mirror line a recess which holds a gold and mirror console, in the baroque style; and over it hangs a baroque barometer.

The temper of the library is more restrained. The walls are cocoa, spattered with gold flecks and detached gold capitals over shallow square columns give an architectural feeling. A beautiful Danish desk of fruitwood dominates the room.

The formal dining room has a very clever window arrangement which, let us hope, may come into somewhat general use. Folding screens hinged to the walls and covered in the same awning-striped satin which decorates the walls, so that they appear like part of them are used in place of over-curtains and as a substitute for Venetian blinds.

A breakfast room with walls, rug and draperies of gray—although against the gray ground of the draperies a harvest theme in yellow and red plays a diversified color harmony—once more shows what can be done with these quiet environments for lush furnishings. Louis XVI and early nineteenth century pieces establish an understanding with one another.

Enough has been said to convince the reader that not all which can be done has yet been done with the art furnishings which are our heritage. Whether or not one "likes" these interior designs, one must delight in having one's thought stimulated by them and one's emotions roused.


Cedar Fencing
Beautiful and durable. Picket, Screen Hurdle, Post and Rail, and other styles. Write or telephone for information.
WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
767a East St. Walpole, Mass.

In Miami it's
MOORE'S
Furniture
N. E. 2nd Ave. at 40th St.

WOODEN FENCES
Imported French Picket
Domestic Cedar Picket
Post and Rail
English Hurdle
"E-Z-OPN" Horseback Gates
Rusticraft
FENCE COMPANY, INC.
DAVID TENDLER, Pres.
55 King Road Malvern, Pa.

Factory and Industrial Items
LUMBER
Durable Douglas Fir
Sitka Spruce
Western Hemlock
Western Red Cedar
SOUTHLAND LUMBER CO.
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

To Easily
Hang up Things
Moore Push Pins
Glass Heads. Steel Points. 2 sizes. No hammer needed. packets 10c everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS
*Obtainable Through All Leading Decorators*
WARNER & SONS LTD.
10 Newgate St., London, E. C. 1, Eng.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE
& SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Haley & Steele
ART DEALERS
Picture Frame Makers
Prints—Etchings
Resilvering of Mirrors
Regilding of Frames
Oil Paintings Restored
109 ST. JAMES AVENUE
(at the Corner of Clarendon Street)
BOSTON Kenmore 6339

Early American Reproductions
add Grace and Charm to the Home
*Shown is one of our typical values*
Solid Rock Maple Ladder Back Chairs with genuine Rush Seat
Only $16.50
SPENCER FURNITURE CO.
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston
*Mail orders carefully filled*

BRING ROMANCE AND COLOR INTO YOUR HOME
WALLPAPER
Visit a *Lloyd* showroom where you will find the newest creations in fine wall decorations.
W. H. S. Lloyd Co., Inc.

FIRST LEARN ... THEN CHOOSE YOUR FLOOR!
Unless you've been building skyscrapers you may not know about Kentile. But all good architects know about Kentile. They know it has given astonishing, *unmatched* wear in every type of large building. They know it is the least expensive flooring made—is amazingly comfortable underfoot—and offers 33 beautiful colors. But some architects still don't know it is now available for even the smallest job—from your local contractor. Before you order *any* flooring you should mail this coupon and learn about
KENTILE
MADE BY David E. KENNEDY
3 REASONS
DAVID E. KENNEDY, INC., DEPT. A-16
58 SECOND AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
*Gentlemen:*
*Without obligating me in any way please send your folder "3 Reasons".*
*Name* _____
*Address* _____
*Post Office* _____ *State* _____

By Courtesy of Rosenberg & Helft, London, to The Christian Science Monitor.

VUE DE HOLLANDE: *A Painting by Claude Monet*

## We Walked in the Rain

WE WERE walking to our *pensions* from the library, feeling that a good day's work had been done.

"I suppose," said Edward, his papers thrust inside his coat-front to protect them from the rain, "this means we should cancel our after-dinner walk."

"Does it?" I asked. "Don't you have a raincoat?"

"Indeed I do. One that I'm rather proud of, too. It's weathered some storms I shouldn't like to go through again."

"Mine is new," I admitted, "and doesn't have much to boast of, so I think it would be an excellent idea to take it out to the sea-wall tonight as we planned."

* * *

WHEN EDWARD CAME by, at seven-thirty, the skies had lightened. We walked along the footpath which runs parallel to the tracks and the auto road towards the row of hotels which overlook the North Sea and the wide driveway. It was beginning to rain again, rather steadily now, and there was an air of too-early autumn about the little sea-side resort. A few cyclists and even fewer cars hurried gingerly along the slick pavements. The sidewalk cafés were deserted, except for a few hovering waiters. The porter at the brilliantly lit entrance to the Palais de Danse was staring out into space.

We walked around to the front of the hotels. The sea and sky were an uncertain stretch of gray. Along the sidewalk, everything seemed as well illuminated as ever, but even this show of gaiety had not convinced the Dutch that it was a fine night for promenading.

As we passed a hotel in the rain, a row of cut-glass candelabra, sparkling and ornate, twinkled at us from the dining-room. And ahead of us, at the corner of the town, the most northerly outpost of the resort, a little amusement park, was doing its best to be gay.

To the left of the amusement park stretched the sands and the sea. At the top of the sea-wall on its right was the path we had hoped to follow. But now it was too dark and rainy for us to be able to see the sea, and that, after all, was the main reason for walking along the top of the sea-wall.

"Do you think," I inquired cautiously, "that it would be a good idea to walk through the amusement park, taking advantage of the '*Vrij Entree*'? Thus we should be able to see how people amuse themselves in an amusement park. And probably we can walk out at the other end and go right down on the sand."

Edward thought the idea was admirable, so we put the plan into action. Inside, there was so much going on, with musical accompaniment, that we were glad enough to slip through without lingering. The tide was in, and for a time we had to walk along the loose sand, left uneven by the feet of bathers and the hands of childish builders. Though there was no moon, the lights of the town and sea-resort, reflected luminously in the clouds, made our way light enough so that we could read the "*Verboden*" signs posted in the sand, warning one not to swim near the pier.

* * *

ON A STRIP OF smooth sand, just uncovered by the receding waves, we stopped to draw pictures—of a cat, a dog, and various people. We were chuckling over one of these masterpieces when a solitary cyclist appeared out of the distance, stopped near us, and started to rake the sands with a long-handled tool. Probably, we agreed, he would not very highly esteem our drawings. Still, we left them there, numbered in the order of their creation (so that visitors to the gallery might trace the development of our art), and perhaps he saw them as he rode away with his load of broken shells.

Half an hour later we stopped to consider a cluster of lights showing dimly at the foot of the sea-wall.

"A police station," Edward explained.

"Would they like us to call? Maybe they would have a fire." I contemplated my suede oxfords, now a very dark gray indeed.

"I don't think they would. But we'd better decide where we're going, if we're not going there. Ahead of us is Katwijk."

"Yes, I know. And ten kilos or so beyond that is Noordwijk. What else?"

"Out there is England."

"Where I've always wanted to go . . . but not tonight."

"And if we go down that way far enough," pointing in the direction from which we had just come, "we'll come to the Hook of Holland."

Katwijk was only a suggestion of lights through the fog, England no more than an idea extending westward, and the Hook was a memory of land and hasty preparations to go ashore, after ten days at sea. Nearer than the Hook, however, the lights of the little amusement park and of the pier pavilion were still shining bravely, while the lurid outline of the Kurhaus dome cast a red glow against the clouds.

In the *plein* behind the Kurhaus, we knew, there would still be plenty of trams waiting for us. We walked back along smooth, hard sand, for the tide had receded. The waves, of blue toning into gray and capped with fringes of white foam, were coming in gently, and where they flowed out smoothly along the sand we could hear the quick singing of the rain. Happily the wind was warm, for the rain had long since soaked through my little corduroy cap. Hatless, Edward now and then ran his hand over his hair to press out the rain.

* * *

WHEN WE REACHED the *plein*, there was ample time for a warming cup before the last tram would leave. We looked dubiously at several of the cafés, well-enough filled now, orchestras playing merrily, and considered that two such rain-drenched wanderers might find a warmer welcome elsewhere. Half a block away, around a corner, we found a *poffertje* place. This was what we wanted! A dozen waiters, wearing white aprons and chef's caps instead of the usual solemn garb, were standing around the central grill, where, in the midst of glittering brassware, one or two of them were making waffles and *poffertjes*. We chose a table by the wall and ordered. Suddenly the orchestra struck up and we realized that our little café had merits unsuspected, for the musicians were Russians, in bright silk blouses, playing balalaikas, guitars, a mandolin, and a banjo. Sometimes they all sang a chorus together, singing, as they played, with a rare sort of freshness and charm. Reluctant to leave, we went out into the rain in time for the last tram, humming to ourselves bits of Russian melodies.

E. S. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month ..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 35
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 524 Skinner Building
London..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 833 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

IS IT TOO wide a statement to say that the art life of Claude Monet was one long search for light? Light! That was what he sought to express in all his work. At first, perhaps, it was an unconscious groping after something dimly seen, a seeking to attain something beyond what either he or the Impressionists of his day had as yet found. While long unrecognized, Monet persevered gallantly; and even though he himself would have deprecated his ultimate success, yet we today see in his canvases a radiance as of jewels: the flash of emerald in his woodlands, the milky radiance of opal or moonstone in many of his river scenes, and sometimes the silver glory of dawn, or the fire of noontime on sea and lake. Always interwoven into the web of his thoughts and aims was that deep desire for light and movement. It was indeed a part of his character; and it is good to know that he carried this warm glow with him—"the sweetness and freshness of youth," as a friend wrote of him—throughout his long career.

It often seemed that his companionship with nature was more to him than the loving interpretation of her changing beauties that he was able to give to the world in his art. Long years of unrecognized toil never soured him nor dimmed the joy he had in learning the secrets of earth and sea and sky. It was indeed the less material aspect of nature which called to him, and met in his aspirations an understanding answer. It was never so much the scene itself as the light which glorified it: the air, the wind, mist or sunshine, blue sky or billowing cloud, ripple of water or mirrored reflection. Monet brought to everything he painted a seriousness, a nobility, born of honesty and sincerity.

"Vue de Hollande" was probably painted about 1870, a period during which Monet was as much occupied with figure painting as with marine or landscape subjects. It was for Monet a period of evolution, marking his progress until he definitely emerged as a great master of Impressionism. In this typically Dutch scene, the natural balance of the composition is beyond criticism, whilst the color is unusual and interesting. The sky is patched with cloud, and a warm, reddish brown is made use of in the painting of the houses. There is a good deal of a curious olive shade of green; but the real beauty lies in the effect of greenish shadow and luminous reflection in the water, brought out with sure brushwork, unhesitating and in every way admirable. Every stroke tells, in the movement of the water and the reflection of houses and bushes wavering as the ripple breaks the mirrored surface.

As Monet gained experience and travelled farther afield, he painted widely, but, whatever the subject, it was subordinated to, and unified by, his paramount affection for light, atmosphere, color.

## Poetry Richly Dressed

MODERN Irish poetry has had a strange good fortune. Intensely national in its origin, it has qualities which appeal to all English-speaking peoples. The Irish like it for Irish as well as for poetical reasons . . . Those of us who are Irish neither in race nor in political sympathies, pay tribute, none the less, to a remarkable poetic vitality in the Irish temper itself, as well as to the gifts of the individual writers whom we best know.

Part of this modern Irish movement in poetry is lost to us because it is written in the old language. . . . Though the aim of this movement was to revive old Irish legends and revitalize racial spirit, it would be a mistake to think of these poets as in any sense primitive craftsmen. It was the good fortune of Ireland in modern times to have ready for this work a group of writers singularly cultured, even sophisticated in the arts—learned folk, one might say, whose imagination had not been spoiled by their great knowledge of books or of the world, but who, on the contrary, turned away from the literature of sophistication which they had mastered, to the pure sources of poetry in the imagination of their own folk. They were lovers of Irish legend in that exalted sense in which the city man is often the lover of the country—conscious of the blessing to be found in closeness to nature, and mercifully spared the dullness of spirit which habitual life too close to the soil sometimes induces. . . .

The language of this poetry deserves perhaps a separate discussion, but here we can at least mention it as one of the first traits the non-Irish reader notices. Yeats, Synge, and Lady Gregory invented a language which embodies the beautiful idioms of the English-speaking Irish, and yet does no violence to the great literary tradition of our tongue. Any one can understand it, yet perhaps nowhere on earth was it ever spoken quite in this exquisite form. The making of this speech involved much selection. It can best be described perhaps as a composite language of colorful and lovely words and phrases. The poetry, therefore, in which it is written seems more richly dressed than other things we read — as though we were looking at pictures in which the colors were all peculiarly luminous and deep. Of course the Irish wit is in it too — that effect of humor which comes from nothing frivolous or comic, but which is chiefly the reader's happy mood at hearing a felicitous word or recognizing a miraculous insight into human nature.—From "The Delight of Great Books," by JOHN ERSKINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

## *Blithe Land*

ALL over the land,
in deep canyons and on high mesas,
a silent laughter floats—
it drifts in the sand,
and swells with the notes
of the birds' song;
it rustles through the cottonwoods
on the edge of the deserts,
and whispers in the evergreens
on the ledge of the mountains;
it ripples along the waters
of the lakes, and follows
the slow-winding rivers;
it hums with the winds
through the villages, and quivers
with the drums in the pueblos.

All over the land and the water
of the ancient southwest country:
in the genial sunshine,
in the brilliant light of low-hung stars,
falling with the rain,
dropping with the hail,
melting with the snow,
the still small bars
of silent laughter grow into the mind—
no word is heard,
no sound of any kind is stirred
into being,
only the sense of laughter clings
within and about all things,
inaudible, intangible, yet real
as hope—the blithe feel of laughter
swings—the eternal spirit of laughter,
and the compelling, vibrant lift
that laughter brings.

GRACE MEREDITH

## *Timeless*

NATURE and art
Are not so far apart
Here on this snowy hill
Where time stands still!
This sculptured seed,
This brittle star-rimmed weed,
Some silversmith has wrought
By Benvenuto taught.
By light wind stirred,
This bending grass, frost-furred
Has traced upon the snow
Great Giotto's O.

ELSIE BINNS

## Peace Is Individually Realized

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE brings to mankind an assurance of peace, for it clearly reveals that there is no human problem, individual or universal, that is not solvable in a way which blesses all. Christian Science reveals God to humanity as the infinite divine Mind or intelligence, thus corroborating the Bible statements of Him as all-powerful, all-knowing, and wholly beneficent. Thus the Mind that is entirely good is reflected only in perfect ideas.

The understanding of God as the one Mind, and of man as His idea, brings individual peace, and this is the only way in which universal peace may be obtained and perpetuated. All wars, disturbances, and discords are based on a mistaken sense of what comprises honor, opportunity, sufficiency, and security. Since there can be but one truth about God and His idea, man, it will be readily seen that "the healing of the nations" (Revelation 22:2) will be accomplished by the embracing of this right idea in the consciousness of individuals comprising the nations.

Through the teachings of Christian Science many are accepting these facts, and in the proportion that each individual demonstrates them by overcoming his own erroneous thinking he aids in the healing of the world. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations, constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Paul said (I Thessalonians 5:21), "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." One proves "all things," and holds "fast that which is good," by gaining the correct understanding of God and of man, and discarding all thoughts which are not in accord with the truth that God is Love. Thus one discards the seeds of envy, hate, jealousy, lack, revenge before they take root in one's thought and manifest their seemingly vicious aspects and domination.

Truth always appears individually; and as one torch lights another, so the light of Truth spreads until eventually all humanity will walk in its effulgence. Truth is available to all alike, as each one may prove, in the proportion that he individually assimilates and demonstrates it. Individual Christianly scientific thinking is individual salvation from generally accepted false beliefs and their effects.

Any personal attempt to handle or manipulate the thoughts of others is hypnotism and is the antithesis of Christianity. Christianity awakens. It shows one how to govern oneself aright. It does not dominate, but reveals man's God-given dominion. It blesses, and guarantees to each that which everyone instinctively knows is his God-given right, the privilege of individually working out his salvation, subject only to such human restrictions as are necessary to guarantee this same right to all.

One may be inclined to think that his individual conformity to the truth of being could not be of much avail in bettering his condition, since he seems so much at the mercy of material thinking in general. A simple question may help to remove that doubt. Has anyone found that the solution of a problem in arithmetic was withheld from the one who understood and applied the correct rules, because others were not yet ready to understand and apply them? No. The solution was individual and entirely untouched by either the understanding or the ignorance of others. Mrs. Eddy reassures mankind in these stirring words (Unity of Good, p. 17): "Emerson says, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' I say, Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. (Judges v. 20.)"

The false beliefs that seem to rule men and nations have no foundation in Principle, or Love. Surely, each one instructed in what is true and real concerning God and man will find the corrected attitude toward his fellow men which makes for peace. Peace is an active state of the Mind or intelligence which is God, and is therefore ever present, and discernible by all who seek it at its divine source. Said Isaiah (26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

No matter what may seem to be the evidence before the human senses today, peace is appearing to the world, because men are learning through the ministrations of Christian Science to correct their false concepts of one another. When Jacob, returning to his native land, made peace with his brother Esau, from whom he had been separated by the false beliefs of avarice, greed, and duplicity, after his illumination he was able to explain to his brother the healing that had come to him in these words (Genesis 33:10): "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me." What had been fear of violence was thus turned into a joyful reunion, and this great work was accomplished by the replacing of the false concept of man in Jacob's thought with the spiritual fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

## Vrede wordt Individueel Verwezenlijkt

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE [de Christelijke Wetenschap] brengt het menschdom de verzekerdheid van vrede, want zij doet duidelijk zien, dat er geen menschelijk probleem is, zij het individueel of universeel, dat niet op te lossen is op eén wijze, die allen ten zegen zal zijn. Christian Science openbaart aan de menschheid dat God, het oneindig, goddelijk Gemoed, de oneindige, goddelijke intelligentie is en bevestigt hiermee de Bijbel-verklaringen, dat Hij al-vermogend, alles-wetend en enkel en alleen goed-doend is. Het Gemoed dat algeheel goed is, wordt dientengevolge alleen weerspiegeld in volmaakte ideeën.

Het begrijpen, dat God het ééne Gemoed is en de mensch Zijn idee, schenkt individueelen vrede, en dit is de eenige wijze waarop universeele vrede verkregen en bestendigd kan worden. Alle oorlog, ordeverstoring en tweedracht zijn gegrond op een verkeerd begrip van wat eer, mogelijkheden, voldoende voorziening en veiligheid insluiten. Daar er slechts één waarheid kan zijn over God en Zijn idee, den mensch, zal gereedelijk ingezien worden, dat de „genezing der volkeren" (Openbaring 22:2, Eng. Bijbelvert.) tot stand gebracht zal worden doordat deze juiste idee gekoesterd wordt in het bewustzijn van de enkelingen, die de volkeren vormen.

Door hetgeen Christian Science leert, aanvaarden velen deze feiten en naarmate iedere enkeling ze demonstreert door zijn eigen verkeerd denken te overwinnen, werkt hij mede aan de genezing der wereld. In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 340): „Eén oneindig God, het goede, vereent menschen en volkeren; vestigt de broederschap der menschen; maakt een einde aan allen oorlog; vervult het woord der Schrift: ‚Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven'; vernietigt heidensche en Christelijke afgoderij, —al wat verkeerd is in maatschappelijke, burgerlijke, strafrechterlijke, staatkundige en kerkelijke wetten; brengt gelijkstelling der seksen; heft den vloek op, die rust op den mensch en laat niets in wezen dat kan zondigen of lijden, dat gestraft kan worden of vernietigd."

Paulus heeft gezegd (1 Thessalonicensen 5:21): „Beproeft alle dingen; behoudt het goede." Men „beproeft alle dingen" en „behoudt het goede," door het juiste begrijpen te gewinnen van God en den mensch en zich te ontdoen van alle gedachten, die niet in overeenstemming zijn met de waarheid dat God is Liefde. Aldus verwijdert men de zaden van afgunst, haat, argwaan, gebrek, wraakzucht, voordat zij wortel kunnen schieten in zijn gedachte, hun blijkbaar verdorven kanten kunnen toonen en hun overheersching doen gelden.

Waarheid verschijnt altijd individueel en, zooals de eene toorts de andere ontsteekt, zoo verspreidt het licht van Waarheid zich, totdat eenmaal de gansche menschheid in haar glans zal wandelen. Waarheid is voor ieder gelijkelijk bereikbaar, zooals een ieder bewijzen kan naar de mate, waarin hij haar individueel in zich opneemt en demonstreert. Individueel Christelijk wetenschappelijk denken is individueele bevrijding van algemeen aangenomen wangeloof en de uitwerking er van.

Elk persoonlijk pogen om de gedachten van anderen te behandelen en te bewerken is hypnotisme en is het tegengestelde van het Christendom. Het Christendom maakt wakker. Het leert ons onszelf juist te besturen. Het overheerscht niet, maar openbaart 's menschen van-God-gegeven heerschappij. Het zegent en waarborgt ieder, wat elkeen instinctief als zijn van-God-gegeven recht kent,—het voorrecht om individueel zijn zaligheid uit te werken, alleen onderworpen aan de menschelijke beperkingen, die noodig zijn om hetzelfde recht aan allen te waarborgen.

Iemand zou in de meening kunnen verkeeren dat zijn individueel overeenstemmen met de waarheid van het zijn niet van veel invloed zal wezen om zijn toestand te verbeteren, daar hij in zoo hooge mate overgeleverd schijnt te zijn aan de genade van het algemeen stoffelijk denken. Een eenvoudige vraag kan wellicht helpen om dezen twijfel weg te nemen: Heeft iemand bevonden dat het oplossen van een rekenkundig vraagstuk onthouden werd aan hem, die de juiste regels verstond en in toepassing bracht, omdat anderen nog niet gereed waren die te begrijpen en toe te passen? Neen. De oplossing was individueel en werd in het geheel niet beïnvloed door het begrijpen of de onwetendheid van anderen. Mrs. Eddy bemoedigt het menschdom met de volgende opwekkende woorden (*Unity of Good*, blz. 17): „Emerson zegt: ‚Haak uw wagen vast aan een ster.' Ik zeg: Wees verbonden met de goddelijke macht en al wat goed is zal uw reis voorspoedig maken, zooals de sterren uit haar loopbanen streden tegen Sisera." (Richteren 5:20).

De wangeloofwijzen, waardoor menschen en volkeren schijnen beheerscht te worden, zijn niet gegrond op het goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde. Ongetwijfeld zal ieder, die heeft geleerd, wat waar en werkelijk is omtrent God en den mensch, de betere houding vinden, die tot vrede voert. Vrede is een actieve staat van het Gemoed, de intelligentie die God is, en is daarom immer aanwezig en waarneembaar voor allen die vrede zoeken bij zijn goddelijke bron. Jesaja heeft gezegd (26:3, Eng. Bijbelvert.): „Gij zult hem, wiens gemoed gevestigd is op u, in volkomen vrede bewaren, omdat hij op U vertrouwt."

Wat ook het getuigenis voor de stoffelijke zinnen heden wezen moge, vrede wordt meer zichtbaar voor de wereld, omdat Christian Science de menschen helpt hun verkeerde begrippen over elkander te verbeteren. Toen Jakob op zijn terugreis naar zijn geboorteland vrede sloot met zijn broeder Esau, van wien hij gescheiden was geweest door de wangeloofwijzen van hebzucht, begeerte en huichelarij, kon hij, nadat het licht voor hem was opgegaan, de genezing die hem geworden was aan zijn broeder verklaren in de volgende woorden (Genesis 33:10): „Daarom dat ik uw aangezicht gezien heb als had ik Gods aangezicht gezien, en gij welgevallen aan mij genomen hebt." Wat eerst vrees voor geweld was geweest, was zoodoende overgegaan in een blijde hereeniging en dit groote werk werd volbracht doordat in Jakobs gedachte het verkeerde begrip omtrent den mensch vervangen werd door het geestelijke feit.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *The Motor Fleets*

INLAND, and far from sea or falling shore
And far from coastline surges' break and roar
We mark among the hills, festooned in light,
The passing of the merchantmen of night
And feel the tough ground tremble to the door.

The hour just short of three, with morning near,
Red light and green, port light and starboard clear,
They take the rising wood slope drugged with dawn,
Hiss down the welling silence, and are gone.
A distant surf pounds backward to the ear.

This is the voice of wheels? This is the shout
Of salt-rimed captains peering from the rout
Of misty time, and sailors on their knees
Viewing the waters of the Asia seas,
With all the northern passage opening out.

CHARLES MALAM

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
*(The Mother Church)*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Doctrine of Atonement"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth ..... $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only ..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco.... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ..... 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth only..... $7.00
Large Type Edition, also 18-point type, black morocco, Bible paper ..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. ..... 12.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition only, cloth.. $2.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

# Cricket Gaining All-Year Hold in Los Angeles, Calif.

**From Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Cricket is gaining an all-year hold on this county where 120,000 transplanted Britishers are teaching the game to enthusiastic American youth.

The 120,000 Britishers, of course, make up the British colony, and while each one does not actually step onto the field, they all are turning out for matches or following the newspaper reports in an excellent manner to show Americans how fully to appreciate a sport where final scores go practically unrecorded.

The Griffith Park Cricket Association has been formed with C. Aubrey Smith, the film actor, as president. Other prominent players are Boris Karloff and Desmond Roberts. In real life far from a menace to all ages, Mr. Karloff has personally sponsored establishment of cricket as a variety sport at the University of California here. More than 18 lettermen have returned for the onslaught on the Williamson Cup, offered for the first time this year.

**Actor Presents Cup**

The cup has been put up by Mr. Smith in honor of C. S. J. Williamson, head of the civic development committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which has encouraged the spread of cricket, particularly in establishing headquarters in municipal Griffith Park, where the green is called C. Aubrey Smith Field.

The eight teams which have been in competition are the U. C. L. A. varsity, the Hollywood, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Montecito, Venice, and Los Angeles clubs, and the Corinthians.

"Loop tennis" is a new sports fad here. Answer to those who have always considered the net as a hindrance, the new game may be played indoors or outdoors, with a net or without a net. Its nature can best be grasped by a description of how "loop tennis" came into being. C. E. Breen, a young resident of Santa Monica, Calif., was repairing his ski pole a few months ago. While trying to adjust the ring, the ski pole slipped, sailing the ring through the air.

**Design Equipment**

Playfully his wife joined in to toss the ring back and forth with the ski poles as dowels. Then, they fashioned smaller, unencumbered dowels for equipment, and made a loop similar to those used in embroidery. A little experimenting resulted in skill allowing in-curves, out-curves, terrific spin, and floaters.

Agility is the main virtue in the first generation of "loop tennis" players. And they like the game because they can adjust its rules to suit their temperments and environment. Equipment is being marketed by the inventor through a sporting goods representative here.

Baseball made a spectacular curtain appearance for the 1937 season. The San Diego Padres led the Pacific Coast League until the final month of play, dropped to third place at the close of the main season, and then proceeded to win eight games straight in the playoff to win the pennant in a way said to be unparalleled in baseball's colorful history.

**Won All Playoff Games**

The two-year-old Padres, which had been the Hollywood club until 1935, grabbed the necessary four games against the Sacramento Bees in the first series of the playoff. The Bees had finished first in averages, having won 102 games and lost 76, as compared with the 97 won and the 81 lost by the ebbing Padres.

In the final series, San Diego again played the minimum number of games, winning from the defending champions, the Portland nine. Portland had finished fourth this year, after having won the regular schedule title last year when it followed through to take the playoff in the first year it was tried.

These eight in a row are considered to be a record wherever the Shaughnessey playoff is followed: four out of seven games in two simultaneous series, one pitting the first and third squads against each other while the second and fourth fight it out, and the other being the winners of the first series against each other while the losers play for the third place cut. A $10,000 melon is cut four ways.

**Padres Patronized Best**

The revived Padres, owned by William Lane, were credited with capitalizing on the baseball support in the southern city where attendance was way out of proportion to the rest of the league cities. Unofficial returns for the season indicate that paid attendance at San Diego will lead the league, aggregating nearly 200,000 out of the 2,000,000 gross admissions for the entire league.

Owner Lane made good in his first two years in new uniforms, for last year his club finished runner-up in both playoff and attendance. The winter season will not find club managements idle.

Transfer of the Mission nine from the San Francisco district appears certain, Hollywood is the new site. Herbert Fleishhacker, Bay district banker and principal backer of the lowly Missions, has announced that the club will move in time to start the 1938 season in new uniforms. Complications reduce themselves to negotiations over territorial rights held by the Los Angeles Angels, park facilities, and new backers.

David P. Fleming, Angel president, is dickering for a percentage of the gate where the new Hollywood club plays in this area, basing his demand on territorial grant. He has said that Wrigley Field, his home park, will not be open for Hollywood to play host, reversing the policy which had allowed Lane's club to enjoy Wrigley Field in the same manner in which the Missions rented San Francisco Park from the San Francisco Seals.

Gilmore Stadium, local arena for motorcycle races, professional football, and small-time games, is practically sewed up as the new Mission home. The financial angle includes the possibility that Earl Gilmore, whose oil money sponsored the sport stadium, may buy into the Missions. Other potential buyers have been mentioned, such as Bing Crosby, Joe E. Brown, George Raft, Harry Ruby, and Sid Silvers.

Transfer here may find a new president and a new manager for the Missions, which has failed to gain support in the bay district where it was founded in 1927. William Kamm, manager for the past two seasons, may not get another contract but may be released in order to raise the club's morale and average.

**Two Teams Enough**

The San Francisco and Oakland teams are considered to be more than enough for the Bay trade, inasmuch as here in Los Angeles, where more than half the league's total population resides, there was not enough patronage to prevent Bill Lane from pulling out two years ago.

The attendance in 1937 was more than 20 per cent greater than that of 1936, which itself had been just as big an increase over 1935 and the depression lows. With this trend, the new Hollywood club hopes to make money.

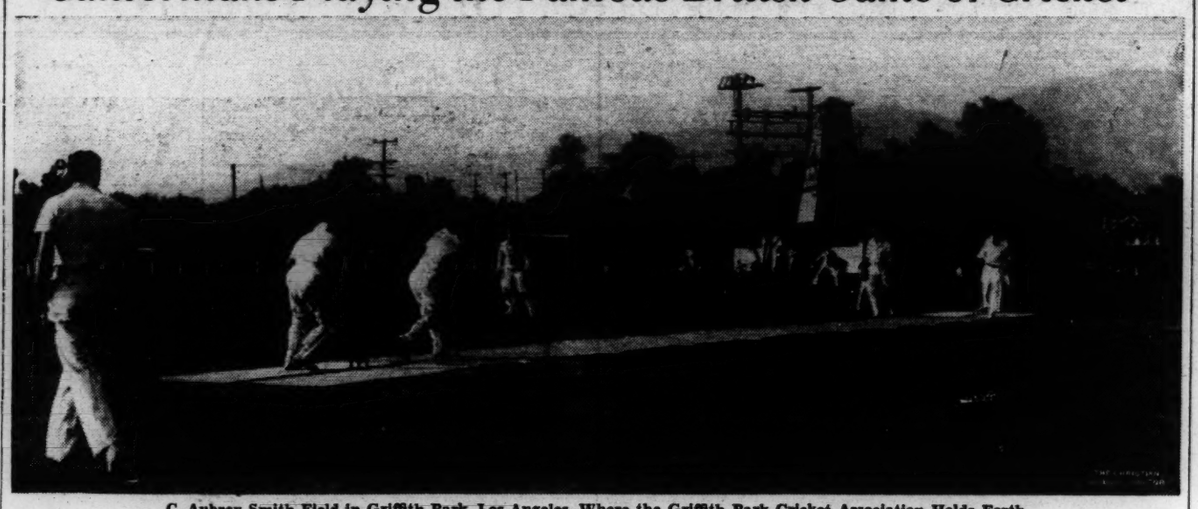
Organized baseball, always singularly free from bad publicity, is recovering from the unprecedented action at Seattle, where tax-collecting agents seized most of the gate revenue for the final week of the season and tied up other Indian funds. For some time the Indians had refused to pay state and federal taxes on the 15 cents that is collected from the fair sex on "women free" occasions. The contention was that such an admission isn't taxable. Compensation on full grandstand prices was demanded by the state tax commission.

The seizure did not have any money to pay players' salaries. J. Lloyd Nelson, Seattle business man and one of the club's directors, paid off, receiving four players' contracts as security. He is to be reimbursed out of the salescheck for any or all of these four unless his loan is satisfied in the meantime from other funds.

House cleaning of the sixth-place club is being urged, to straighten out the northern-most nine. William H. Klepper, Seatle president who owns two-thirds of the club, has admited that he has been considering at least two offers, one from Shirley Parker, Yakima (Wash.) financier who owns the Yakima ball park and the Spokane club of the Western International League; and the other from a commitee headed by Nate Druxman, former part owner of the Seattle hockey club.

ROBERT K. SHELLABY

# *Californians Playing the Famous British Game of Cricket*



C. Aubrey Smith Field in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, Where the Griffith Park Cricket Association Holds Forth

## Soggy Tennis Courts Hinder Open Meet

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 16 (AP)—Professionals lined up to fight it out in the singles of the nation's first open tennis tournament gave up yesterday after several postponements because of soggy courts.

Heavy frost which melted under the sun made it impossible to play the quarter final matches before the doubles were scheduled to start.

Survivors in the singles include George Lott, scheduled to face Ben Gorchakoff of Los Angeles; Vincent Richards, who will play Texas Bruce Barnes, Karel Kozeluh vs. Herman Peterson of Larchmont, N. Y., and Joseph Whalen, defending champion, vs. Al Chapin Jr.

Karel Kozeluh and Bruce Barnes had an easy time with Whalen and Chapin, defeating them 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Lott and Richards put Gorchakoff and Rudy Noble out of the tournament, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

## The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Hockey is now beginning to attract attention once more, as the players gather for what may be a season of unusual developments. At Lake Placid, the Montreal Maroons are launching their preliminary practice, while up at Winnipeg, Man., Lester Patrick, manager and official head of the three R chain—New York Rangers, Philadelphia Ramblers and New York Rovers—is busy developing the players which he will introduce to American hockey this fall.

Patrick's development system is now working so well that it has already reached its final stage, with the Rangers lines containing many of the candidates which inaugurated the system, including Alex Shibicky, the Colvilles, Neil and Mac, Joseph Cooper, and Herbert Gardiner, together with Lester's own son, whose individual education was the germ of the entire idea.

On the Ramblers this season will be most of the graduates of the following year, headed by Lester's second son, Murray Patrick, while of last year's group, promotions from the Rovers to the Ramblers for the coming season, will include Lude Wareing and Kilby MacDonald.

To fill these places, as well as several others which have become vacant for other reasons, Lester is now busy with a group of young amateurs, mostly from Winnipeg, and has announced that the quality of the new crop is so good that the Rovers will carry a full squad of 17 players, and that already several are assured of places in the lineup for the coming year.

**Pike Leading Prospect**

Among these the leading prospect is Alfred Pike, captain and center of the Winnipeg Monarchs, who captured the Canadian junior championship, and then defeated the Hershey Bars in the international contest at Toronto. Two other newcomers played on teams in the British Association last year. Walter Cunningham with the Wembley Monarchs and Rudolph Pilous with the Richmond Hawks, but decided to return home and learn a little more about hockey from Patrick. Pilous is a defenseman, and another member of that section is William Allum, while Cunningham and Jack Boyd are forwards. Another player from England last year is Wilbert Miller of Kitchener, Ont., who was with two Harringay teams, the Grayhounds and Racers, last winter.

The main problem now confronting Patrick is the selection of a goalie, with three candidates, all promising, fighting it out for the position. That place was a problem with the Rovers last season, and the right selection is important.

**Johnson Plans Comeback**

The Ramblers will also be strengthened by the addition of Murray Murdoch, who has been restored to the active ranks after announcing his intention to retire, but who cannot, under the regulations of the National Hockey League, return to its ranks for another year. Another former Ranger star, Ivan (Ching) Johnson, is also ready to come back, though he has not yet found his new home. At present, he says, the New York Americans have the first option on his services, but nothing is yet settled. He was made a free agent at the end of last season.

Another rink will be added to the metropolitan list with the reopening of the Coliseum in the Bronx, and the resumption of play there, with the Bronx Beavers, whose name has been changed to the Bronx Tigers, the old name of the home team which opened it, competing in the amateur ranks, in the Eastern League. Capt. Edward W. Whitwell, who was responsible for its transportation from the Philadelphia Exposition, assisted by William J. "Bill" Harkin, will have charge of the Coliseum.

Another rink is also in operation at White Plains, right in the middle of the city, which will be open both winter and summer, with a floor expanse of 85 by 185 feet. It will be known as the Imperial Skating Rink, and will also stage carnivals, and every sort of sport for which ice is necessary. Already several teams of the Metropolitan Hockey League are making arrangements for practice there, both before and during the season.

**Have Three Trophies**

The Eastern Amateur Hockey League, which includes the same teams as last year, the New York Rovers, Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Hershey Bars, Baltimore Orioles, and Pittsburgh Pirates, with the addition of the Bronx Tigers, now have three trophies to contend for and, as a result, have split their schedule into three sections. The first, 16 games for each team, is for the Hershey Cup, the second, 24, for the Atlantic City Boardwalk Trophy, and the third, 16 more, for the Mayor James J. Walker Trophy. Then the team having the largest total of points after the three series have been completed will be declared the league champion.

* * *

Prospects for an intracoastal waterway all the way from New England to Florida are now tremendously increased as the lower sections, from the foot of Chesapeake Bay at Norfolk, with a minimum depth of six feet already established, and seven feet minimum planned, all the way to Miami, is already open for traffic. The route connecting Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay is also in operation, and the long-discussed project for the United States Government to take over the old Delaware and Raritan canal, between New Brunswick, N. J., and Trenton, the only link missing, will come up for consideration by a new board of United States Army Engineers, specially appointed for the purpose, next Thursday. Motorboat enthusiasts, as well as the executive heads of the various motorboat organizations, are planning to storm the assembly hall of the Newark Chamber of Commerce, selected for the meeting place on account of the expected crowd, at half past ten in the morning, when the hearing will take place.

## Cleveland Hockey Club Is Training Under New Manager

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16 (CP)—Cleveland's International-American Hockey League club opened training quarters here yesterday with a new name, the Barons, and a new manager, Bill Cook.

Famed as one of the National League's greatest right wingers while he was with New York Rangers, Cook coached Rangers last season, but was granted his release by Manager Lester Patrick when the opening appeared at Cleveland where the team operated previously as the Falcons.

Cook is giving several amateurs a chance, including Joe McArthur, Fort William center; Bev North and Walter Holditch, forwards from Calgary, and three men from the Sudbury district of northern Ontario, Goalie Trever Higginbottom and E. S. Smith and R. Stuart, forwards.

From the 1935 Falcons Cook has Moe Roberts, goal; Harry Foster, Fred Robertson, Art Berlett and Joe Bretto, defense; and Bill Cunningham, Emory Hanson, Earl Roche, Bud Cook, Les Cunningham, Norman Schultz, Walter Brenneman, Earl Batholome, forwards.

Recruits from other minor league teams are Gene Pusie, defenseman with the Providence (R. I.) Reds last season, and four forwards, Nip Hergesheimer and Bob Blake from the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association and Lorne Duguid and Peggy O'Neil from Providence.

**Smith-Cooper in Lead**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—Chicago's belting buddies, Horton Smith and Harry Cooper, took command of the Oklahoma City $5000 four-ball golf tournament yesterday by posting four points on the plus side of their score sheet at the end of the third round. After dropping a point to Johnny Revolta of Chicago and Ray Mangrum of Dayton, Ohio, in the second round this morning, Smith and Cooper fired a low-ball 68 at Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, and Tommy Armour of Chicago to win their third-round match, 3-up. The loss left Thomson and Armour with a minus-two at the end of the second day's play.

**Stone Is Golf Victor**

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct 16 (AP)—Stanley Stone of Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Raymond F. Moreland of Pittsburgh, Penna., 4 and 3 yesterday to win the annual fall Hot Springs golf championship over the Cascades course. Mrs. John L. Welsh of Berwyn, Penna., won the women's championship over the Homestead course with a six and five victory over Mrs. Wyndham Hasler of Chicago. Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Hasler tied for medal with 89's but Mrs. Welsh's 88 yesterday gave her the low score honors.

**Mexico Takes to Football**

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 16 (AP)—Before the biggest crowd ever to see an American football game in Mexico City, John Reagan High School of Houston, Texas, defeated Polytechnic Institute of Mexico, 28 to 12, last night. Paid admissions for the game were estimated at 18,000 but thousands more entered the park when the surge of the crowds against the gates burst them open three times.

**Cohen Sold to Baltimore**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Syd Cohen, left-handed Washington relief pitcher, has been sold to the Baltimore Orioles. The Senators did not announce his sale price.

**College Soccer Results**

Brown 5, Dartmouth 0.
F. & M. 2, Temple 1.
Springfield 3, Syracuse 2.

## Lazzeri Free To Accept Managing Berth in Majors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Handed his unconditional release less than a week after starring in the World Series, Tony Lazzeri today was open to any and all propositions in the major league managerial or coaching fields. Yesterday, the Yankees announced that the veteran infielder had been cast adrift because "we have received word from a reliable source that you have a chance to sign with a major league club, either as a coach or as assistant manager."

The Yankees gave no hints as to what club might be dickering for his services, but in a managerial capacity only the Boston Bees and Cleveland Indians could be interested. With Bill McKechnie now in Cincinnati, the Bees are without a pilot. Bob Quinn, however, is on vacation and cannot be reached. Steve O'Neill has not been signed to a 1938 contract by Cleveland and could easily be released should the club reach an agreement with Lazzeri.

In the coaching field, however, there are many places Tony might settle. McKechnie will be hiring new coaches at Cincinnati and of course the Bees are on the market, as are the Browns and Indians. The Browns, incidentally, are without a manager at the moment, but Gabby Street is their man unless the attitude of the front office has suddenly changed.

The salary question enters into the situation. Tony received $16,000 from the Yankees this year and probably would not accept a reduction to join the coaching ranks. In fact, the 1937 Lazzeri pay check was considerably larger than that of several managers.

Going to New York in 1926 from the Salt Lake club of the Pacific Coast League, Lazzeri gave 12 years of regular duty to the Yankees. He is one of the game's smartest players and still capable of playing second base. Tony possesses the qualities necessary in a successful manager.

## Lambert Trophy Sent Back For '37 Competition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the eastern intercollegiate football championship and won by the University of Pittsburgh in 1936, has been returned to the donors, Henry and Victor Lambert of New York, to be placed in competition for the current season. On the eve of the Fordham-Pitt clash, the Panthers sent back the trophy in accordance with the regulations governing the award, yet relinquished it with the expressed intention of recapturing it this season.

It will be remembered that both Fordham and Pitt were under consideration for the Lambert Memorial Trophy toward the end of the last football season, and also were looking toward Rose Bowl competition when Fordham failed in the last few games and Pitt won both the eastern title and the bid to the west coast classic.

The Lambert Trophy is sponsored by the two sons of the late August V. Lambert, prominent New York sportsman and jeweler, who, although never able to attend college or play football, was an ardent follower of the game. The Lambert award this year will be based upon the findings of the board of 32 newspaper football writers and sports editors from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, who will make the final selection of the eastern football championship team at the end of the season.

**Mrs. Vare vs. Miss Bauer**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former national champion, and Jean Bauer, East Providence, R. I., reached the final for the Berthellyn Golf Cup, yesterday. In the semifinal round at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club Mrs. Vare defeated Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse, N. Y., 3 and 2, and Jean Bauer defeated Mrs. Frank O'Neill Jr., Philadelphia, 4 and 2.

**Austin Wins on Covered Courts**

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—W. H. (Bunny) Austin, won the British covered courts tennis championship today, defeating Karli Schroeder of Sweden, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

**Sarazen Arrives in Japan**

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, the American golf professional, arrived here today on a round-the-world trip. He planned to stay two weeks.

**College Cross Country**

Harvard 25, Holy Cross 27.
Rhode Island 25, New Hampshire 73.
Tufts 23, Amherst 38.
Wesleyan 27, Yale 31.

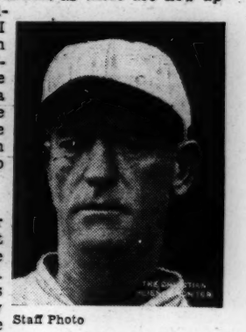
## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

*Sports Editor*

**Fewer Changes Than Expected**

If anyone had asked me three months ago how many of the 16 managers in the two major baseball leagues would be holding their positions when the 1938 campaign opened, I would have been prone to predict that at least half of the clubs would have new pilots. Such, however, is going to prove to be far from the real situation, as there are now apparently only five clubs which may be directed by new men, and from what I hear, I shall be surprised if there are more than three. The clubs which are not yet definitely settled are the St. Louis Browns, the Cleveland Indians and the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League and the Boston Bees in the National. And of these four, the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Bees are the only ones which are sure to have new directors.



Staff Photo

Gabby Street

**Cleveland and Philadelphia**

Rumors have been going the rounds for the past four months that O'Neill would not be managing Cleveland next year unless the team made a better showing than in 1936. This club has not seemed to get the results that should come from players as highly rated as the Indians are, and naturally the manager was being criticized for much of the poor showing. But reports from that city indicate that Owner Bradley is not putting too much blame on the shoulders of O'Neill, and that the former catcher will probably get another chance. The situation at Philadelphia is based entirely on whether Connie Mack feels that he is able to manage the team another year. The veteran pilot of the Athletics was unable to perform the duties during the last month of the 1937 championship race, and, while it is hoped that he will again be waving his score card from the dugout next April, it would not surprise many if his son, Earl Mack, is the team's manager.

**St. Louis and the Bees**

This leaves the Browns and the Bees as the managerless clubs at the present time. Jim Bottomley, who succeded Rogers Hornsby at St. Louis, has little or no chance of piloting the Browns in 1938, and Bill McKechnie has gone from the Bees to Cincinnati. Filling McKechnie's place at Boston is going to be a very difficult problem, as his successor is going to find the material far below championship class, and, in addition, McKechnie was one of the most popular managers Boston ever had. The St. Louis situation is quite different, as the club finished in last place and the demand on the newcomer will not be as pressing. While nothing official has been given out regarding the man that Owner Barnes will finally settle on, it will not be much of a surprise if Gabby Street, the catcher who used to handle Walter Johnson when the latter was in his prime and one of the few players who have ever caught a baseball thrown from the top of Washington's Monument, is the man.

* * *

**The Little Brown Jug**

This is the day on which one of the oldest and most famous football trophies in the United States is played for. It is the "Little Brown Jug," and the Wolverines of Michigan and the Gophers of Minnesota are the contestants. The jug was originally used as a drinking jug by the Michigan players; but after the Minnesota-Michigan game of 1903, Oscar Munson, Gopher equipment manager, is said to have usurped it. In 1909, it became the prize to be awarded the winner of the annual gridiron battle between these two famous Big Ten universities. The Gophers have held it since 1934, and were favored to take it back to Minneapolis tonight.

## *College Football Scores*

Albion 33, Adrian 0.
Albion 13, Gooding 0.
Arkansas State 60, Cumberland 6.
Arkansas Tech 33, Magnolia A. and M. 0.
Ashland 13, Findlay 0.

Bethel 26, Chilocco Indians 0.
Bethany 7, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Birmingham Southern 7, Mercer 0.
California T. 9, Fairmont T. 7.
Carson-Newman 13, Tusculum 0.
Centre 38, Transylvania 0.
Concordia 7, Nebraska Central 0.
Concord 19, Morris Harvey 12.
Chillicothe B. C. 7, Graceland (Ia.) 0.
C. of Emporia 7, Pittsburgh T. 0.
Culver-Stockton 14, Moberly (JC.) 7.
Dayton 14, John Carroll 7.
De Paul 6, North Dakota 0.
Detroit 30, Catholic 0.
Drake 9, Creighton 0.
Duluth T. 12, Eau Claire T. 7.
Duquesne 26, St. Vincent 0.
East Texas T. 41, Kirksville T. 12.
Elon 27, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Fresno State 24, Whittier 0.
Geneva 7, West Chester T. 6.
Greenville 31, West Liberty 13.
Grinnell 14, Central (Ia.) 0.
Hardin Simmons 40, West Texas T. 0.
Hastings 33, Parsons (Ia.) 6.
Henderson State 38, Monticello A. and M. 7.
Howard Payne 27, Austin 6.
Hyannis T. 6, New Britain T. 6.
Ithaca 6, Panzer 0.
John Tarleton 7, Decatur Baptist 6.
Kalamazoo 22, Bluffton 0.
Louisville 14, Union 6.
Louisiana Tech 7, Mississippi T. 0.
Lon Morris 7, Texarkana 6.
Marietta 12, Wittenberg 6.
Maryville 47, Springfield T. 0.
Maryville 20, Milligan 7.
Michigan Normal 12, Alma 12.
Miami 6, Bucknell 6.
Montana Mines 20, Billings P. I. 6.
Montana State 25, Idaho (SB.) 7.
Newberry 13, Presbyterian 0.
Northeastern Center 27, Marshall 6.
N. M. Normal 25, Trinidad (JC.) 0.
Oglethorpe 0, Chattanooga 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 25, Washburn 3.
Ottawa 21, William Jewell 14.
Oklahoma B. U. 13, East Central T. 6.
Pacific 24, Whitman 7.
Rio Grande 13, New River 0.
Ripon 12, Beloit 6.
Rockhurst 13, Missouri Valley 12.
St. Cloud T. 33, Bemidji T. 7.
Stetson 18, Tampa 12.
St. Ambrose 13, Augustana 0.
St. Louis 9, South Dakota 0.
Southwestern 19, Spring Hill 6.
Trinity 6, Abilene Christian 0.
Tarkio 10, Central 7.
Union 19, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Wahpeton Science 38, Valley City T. 0.
Warrensburg 20, Missouri Mines 6.
Wartburg 0, Penn C. 0.
Washington C. 33, Johns Hopkins 0.
Wayne T. 7, Kearney T. 7.
Waynesburg 41, Salem 0.
Western Maryland 19, Upsala 0.
Western Ky. T. 20, Tennessee Tech 0.
Wichita 26, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Winona T. 12, Northern Minn. T. 7.
York 13, Sterling (Kan.) 0.

**Jackson to Vancouver**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 16 (AP)—Guy Patrick, manager of the Vancouver Lions of the Pacific Coast Professional Hockey league, announced yesterday the purchase of Goalie Percy Jackson from the Boston Bruins. Patrick said also the Lions will send Lorne Mercer, Vancouver defense man, to Boston.


# Amusements

BOSTON

MAIL ORDERS NOW

Send check payable to Boston Opera House with self-addressed stamped envelope.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Box Office Opens Thurs. A. M.

S. HUROK presents COL. W. DeBASIL'S

BALLET RUSSE DE MONTE CARLO

Aaron Richmond Local Mgt.

TUE., NOV. 2, TO SAT., NOV. 6 7 PERFORMANCES ONLY

EVES.: 55 cts. to $3.30. WED. MAT. 55 cts. to $2.20. (1000 seats at $1.10 and 55 cts.) SAT. MAT. 55 cts. to $2.75

JOOSS BALLET WED.-THURS. EVES. THURS. MAT. JORDAN HALL Tickets 75c to $2.20 now

SHUBERT, Mon., Oct. 18

For 3 Weeks—Seats Now

SAM H. HARRIS presents

STAGE DOOR

N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER with

Joan Bennett

HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR IN PERSON

Evgs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM

SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS

Held Over—2nd Big Week

BIG CITY Luiise Rainer Spencer Tracy

Also "WOMEN MEN MARRY"

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

1 WEEK—BEG. NEXT MON.

MAURICE EVANS

in Shakespeare's

KING RICHARD II

Mats. Wed. Sat. Seats Now

Anita Davis-Chase Announces

Jordan Hall—Sat. Aft., Oct. 23, at 3

ETHEL Bartlett AND RAE Robertson

Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinways)

NOW Metropolitan

PAUL MUNI Zola

ON THE STAGE

DUKE ELLINGTON and his FAMOUS ORCHESTRA

SANDERS THEATRE

Harvard University, Cambridge

SUNDAY AT 3:15

Tschaikowsky Symphonics

State Symphony Orchestra

ALEXANDER THIEDE CONDUCTING

25c ADMISSION 40c

WPA FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

EXETER ST. THEATRE

Showing Through Wednesday

Richard Cromwell and John King

"THE ROAD BACK"

Jane Withers and Walter Brennan

"WILD AND WOOLLY"

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU

BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN

Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing —Booth Theatre, New York. Oct. 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

BOSTON

2ND WEEK!

Greater than "3 Smart Girls"!

DEANNA DURBIN

in a New Universal Picture

100 MEN and a GIRL

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

ADOLPHE MENJOU • ALICE BRADY • MISCHA AUER

2nd Hit

"IDOL OF THE CROWD"

John Wayne—Sheila Bromley

Now Playing

KEITH MEMORIAL

COLONIAL TONIGHT AT 8:30 2 WEEKS ONLY

SAM H. HARRIS PRESENTS

GEORGE M. COHAN

IN A NEW MUSICAL SHOW

"I'd Rather Be Right"

By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART MUSIC AND LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS & LORENZ HART

MATS. SAT. AND WED. 2:30

SOUTH STATION

"Servant of the People"

"The STORY of the U.S. CONSTITUTION" A SHORT SUBJECT MASTERPIECE!

"NEW ZEALAND" "A HOLLYWOOD PARTY"

2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS



# Where to Dine

BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD AT THE VIKING

Continental Style of Dining

American Menu also

442 STUART STREET

Brittany Coffee Shop

SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 2:30

SUPPER 6 TO 8

222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP

211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State

A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

The EXCELLENT LUNCH

Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.

the food is as good as our name implies.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

The world outside

of Longwood Towers is quickly discovering the excellence of our cuisine.

LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30

20 CHAPEL STREET BROOKLINE

Longwood Towers

WAYLAND, MASS.

Seiler's TEN ACRES

Wayland, Route 20

Jack Marshard's Music

SUNDAY DINNERS ON THE TERRACE

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining

Seiler's 1775 House

Luncheon-Tea-Dinner

LEXINGTON Route 2

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, N. H.

enjoy good food and excellent service at

Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dario

145 West 55th Street

LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.

DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

GENEVIEVE ABBOTT Coffee Shop

food that cannot be copied

NORTH ATLANTIC and EARL ST.

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant

537-545 PENN STREET

For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND

89 HINDLEY STREET

BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER

Also Excellent Board and Residence

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Educational Consultant for an Entire Nation

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## The Office of Education Active In Study and Leadership

### Answers Questions of a Million Teachers—Informs Public of Schools—But Jurisdiction Limited

**Saving Our Schools**
Twelfth of 52 Articles

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

American education, being the divided responsibility of 120,000 different local governments, requires an efficient central bookkeeping agency to keep account of it.

For the last 70 years, the United States Office of Education has been engaged in this duty and to it belongs a large share of credit for what uniformity there is in American school systems today.

But fact-finding and research are not the Federal Government's only educational activities. In the last century and a half it has gradually built up quite an extensive school system of its own. Today, it:

1. Teaches the general public about its own work.
2. Trains Government employees in special schools such as the military and naval academies.
3. Assures educational opportunities for residents of Hawaii, Alaska and other political dependencies.
4. Provides appropriate training for its native wards such as Indians and Eskimos.
5. Aids states in vocational education and other places where local systems are weak.
6. Conducts an emergency education program for the unemployed.

**Receptive Audience**

A receptive audience has added to the success the Office of Education has had in spreading authoritative information on the progress of education from one section of the country to another. American teachers have a reputation for asking questions and forming groups to talk about their profession unexcelled by educators anywhere.

A teacher in San Francisco hears a speech at an educational conference pointing out the growing need for conservation of natural resources. She realizes she doesn't know enough about conservation herself to teach others about it. When her monthly copy of "School Life" arrives from the Office of Education, she finds that this federal bureau has been giving thought to that very subject and is ready to tell her the best way to go at it and just where to find the materials.

The Board of Education in Hillsboro, Ohio, wonders if Hillsboro is spending as much on its schools as other places its size. The Office of Education is consulted. The average per capita school cost in cities between 2500 and 10,000 was $72.23 in 1935-36, the Hillsboro school board learns.

"How much will it cost to send my daughter to college?" "What is the proportion of men and women teachers in this country?" "How many college graduates are there?" These are typical of the hundreds of questions answered by the Office of Education each day. A constant stream of information flows into its files and out again for the benefit of all who want it.

An average of 30 bulletins a year are published by the Federal Education Bureau. Its biennial survey of education is a standard reference and its educational directory annually lists the names of 15,000 or more schools and school officials in the United States. There are 175,000 addresses on its regular mailing list and foreigners who come to this country to study schools invariably make the Office of Education their first destination.

With the expansion of federal aid to schools in recent years, the Office of Education has taken on a new role. To its bookkeeping job has been added the duty of standardizing certain phases of education for which Congress makes grants-in-aid. These are chiefly in the fields of agriculture, home economics and vocational education thus far, but proposals are now before Congress to extend federal aid to general education in both elementary and secondary schools. If this measure is passed, it will mean greatly enlarged activity for the Federal Office of Education.

Most of the federal aid laws now in effect require complete checking of spending plans by the Office of Education before the money will be released. The vocational aid program was formerly administered by an independent agency known as the Federal Board for Vocational Education, but in 1933 it was transferred to the Office of Education, and its scope considerably enlarged under the new George-Deen Act trebling appropriations and entering the distributive field for the first time.

**Five Projects**

Federal relief funds have enlarged the work of the Office of Education. More than 3400 unemployed "white collar" workers have been engaged on five research and demonstration projects. Included are:

1. Co-operative studies in different universities by graduate students.
2. Public affairs forums to give the country a further demonstration of the Des Moines plan of adult civic education, devised by John W. Studebaker, at present United States Commissioner of Education.
3. A study to improve vocational education and guidance for Negroes.
4. A workshop project attempting to develop the potentialities radio holds for education, and
5. A study of administrative reorganization needs in 10 states.

Though it is the only bureau bearing the title "education," the United States Office of Education has jurisdiction over only a small part of federal activities in the school field. They are scattered through practically every department of government.

When Arthur M. Hyde became Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover, he told someone that the bureaus of his department were so widely scattered he felt "like a mother turkey with a brood of young ones." Anyone who tries to survey the educational interests of the Federal Government soon finds they have much the same wandering proclivity as young turkeys.

**Some of the Young Turkeys**

The Agriculture Department, for instance, is educating about 1,000,000 rural boys and girls in practical farm work through the Four-H clubs. The Labor Department supervises a federal apprentice training program for young industrial workers. The "G-men," by means of their crime laboratory in the Department of Justice, have convinced thousands of youngsters that they want to be law-abiding citizens instead of gangsters. Scores of educational and informational officers are hired just to educate the general public as to what the Government itself is doing.

Many educators believe that the time has come to take a general inventory of the various federal educational activities and attempt to devise a sound philosophy to guide Congress in the future when it expresses an interest in education. In meeting a single need at a time, Congress, they say, has not paused to think broadly and deeply as to the consequences of its various policies on American education. As a result, its actions have been increasingly inconsistent, conflicting and confusing.

**Land-Grant Colleges**

A century or so ago, a young Vermont boy felt the need for training in agriculture and mechanics. The schools he could afford to attend taught only Latin and literature. Years went by and Justin S. Morris was elected to Congress. Remembering his own experience, he convinced his fellow Congressmen that thousands of boys were unable to get practical training in the mechanical and agricultural arts. Out of his efforts grew a nation-wide system of 69 land-grant colleges and universities which the Federal Government has endowed to the extent of nearly $30,000,000. No one stopped to ask whether the land-grant system was consistent with the federal education policy, because this policy has always been in such a state of flux that no one was able to define it.

More people go to school and for longer periods of time than used to. Overcrowding has become general. As school population has increased, so has the need for more and better equipment and more and better teachers. The changing industrial situation has increased interest in vocational education. It has also piled up the great fortunes of the country in the places where school children are fewest and left the poorer sections without adequate means of support. All these trends must be taken into consideration in devising a federal education policy.

**WPA, CCC And NYA**

The Works Progress Administration has as much or more to do with education at the present time as the Office of Education itself. Because the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau fought over control of the youth program, the President set up the National Youth Administration, which functions entirely separately from other Government bureaus. A special education program for the 300,000 young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps was drawn up with the advice of the Office of Education but is under other jurisdiction.

Some people think the least the Federal Government could do for education would be to give it a department of its own in Washington with a Secretary of Education in the Cabinet. The Department of Commerce promotes business. The farmer has a special department to look after his interests. Why shouldn't education have as much recognition? they argue. Certainly, they say, teaching people how to live is more important than preparing for them to be killed in war, yet there is a War Department and no Education Department.

There is a wide divergence of opinion, even among educators, on the merits of a federal department for education, however. Many of those desiring to see more recognition for education are not in favor of a federal department because they oppose anything that might tend toward centralized control.

The National Education Association and other department advocates contend that there is plenty of work a department could beneficially do along the lines of research and dissemination of information without getting into the realm of educational policy, which admittedly should continue to be the province of local and state governments.

Though it is still the subject of resolution at various educational conferences, the federal department issue has been overshadowed recently by the more important financial phase of federal educational relations.

**To a New Department Of Public Welfare?**

President Roosevelt's reorganization committee in its recent recommendations did not mention the subject of a federal department of education. It did advise a transfer of the Office of Education from the Interior Department (to be renamed Department of Conservation) to a new Department of Public Welfare, in which all social service and relief activities would be concentrated. Educators were disappointed. Putting education in with a group of "charity" agencies would be even worse than leaving it where it is, in their estimation.

Once the educational functions of the Federal Government are more clearly defined, perhaps a more efficient administrative set-up will follow.

Monday's article will run in the news columns.

Yes, This Is a Broadcasting Studio—Built in Their Classroom by Fifth Graders of the Washington School, Evanston, Illinois

## Fifth Graders Build Broadcasting Studio

### And Learn No End of Geography, History, Arithmetic as They Put on Programs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
Evanston, Ill.

"We could make one like that!" some fifth graders eagerly exclaimed. "That" was a nationally known broadcasting studio in Chicago, and the youngsters wanted to build one like it in their schoolroom. They did, and an entire semester's work grew around it.

The whole thing started when grade 5A of the Washington School began studying inventions—the telephone, then radio. With some of the mechanics of radio learned, the class visited Chicago's broadcasting stations.

Like Goldilocks in the father bear's chair, the pupils felt lost in some studios. They were "too big." But a smaller, simpler one seemed "just right"—no trick at all to build.

As soon as consent was given, the plan noised about, and into the school flowed donated cabinets and radio parts. Only a few things had to be purchased. The children bore the expense, earning most of the money. Some boys pulled an automobile out of the snow. A group of girls gave the money in their club treasury.

Washing machine crates furnished wood for the studio's framework. Heavy black paper made the walls. Cellophane did very well for window glass.

Then, a radio mechanic helping, the youngsters built their second-hand parts into a broadcasting outfit. Voices spoken into the microphone to be sure were heard through a loudspeaker system, instead of going out "on the air." But it seemed so real that kindergartners, invited to be on a program, went home and asked their parents if they had heard them on the radio.

**"Electric Crown Studio"**

A radio that could bring foreign programs into the schoolroom was also built out of donated parts.

The station was named "Electric Crown Studio." England's new king, prominent in current events, was responsible for the "Crown." At the moment crowns were decorating much of the children's art work.

But what could fifth graders learn from all this? What about their geography, language, history, and arithmetic?

They weren't neglected, says Mrs. Beatrice Dunlap, the fifth grade's teacher. Instead, the studio gave a broader understanding of all these than textbooks alone could give.

Take arithmetic. Many practical problems were solved through building the broadcasting station and buying materials. As for geography—each child was given a map showing the locations of all the radio stations throughout the world. The maps were studied and could be taken home for reference. Each radio station was marked on a large globe in the schoolroom.

Grammar and composition? The pupils wrote letters asking for free material about the radio. Books came in describing the programs foreign stations put on. They were studied and compared with those of the United States. Wherein did they differ?

**Each Country In Turn**

South American music, the children found, was not like that of the United States. The former was very gay—of Spanish type. Then followed a study of South American music, dances, dress, and other customs of the people. Around the world the fifth graders traveled, via the radio, studying each country in turn.

British programs had no advertising. The pupils liked that. But when they learned it was because England's government controls the radio, these fifth graders decided it wasn't a good thing after all. Better have the advertising, said they, and keep free speech.

Venezuela stations were easy to tune in. Searching for the reason, the youngsters learned that Venezuela is very mountainous. Its broadcasting stations are in the mountains, and thus easy to "get."

The class put on amateur programs. Broadcasting taught alertness and how to express thoughts clearly. At first, some children stumbled before the microphone. There was Bud, usually an admired leader in mischief. When he first took charge of a program the other pupils said, "Bud doesn't make a good announcer. He wastes too much time." Then Bud tried to improve. He became an excellent announcer—could make up little stories spontaneously in true professional manner. Speech and diction improved noticeably in all the children.

They learned, too, that a good many important people in radio are not artists—for instance, the men in charge of the control room—and some boys decided to be radio operators when they grew up.

Creative art found expression in the making of a colored frieze around the school room, picturing life in all the countries the radio touched.

The culmination of the project was an assembly program. Parents were invited and the entire school. The fifth graders showed a typical home scene—with the family listening to a new radio and seeing how many foreign stations they could "get." Then the class acted out a program from Holland, one from South America, Mexico, Australia, and others.

"The broadcasting studio was very worth while," declared Mrs. Dunlap, the fifth grade's teacher. "It improved the pupils' attitude toward school. They were supposed to be below average. Some had a definite dislike for school. But their enthusiasm in the broadcasting station became so marked that there was a complete change of attitude and morale."

GRACE M. MILLER

Underwood & Underwood
Dr. John Ward Studebaker
United States Commissioner of Education

## Social Changes Make New Demands on Schools

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Jackson, Mich.

"Modernized schools are in demand," according to Prof. J. B. Edmonson, dean of the School of Education of the University of Michigan, who spoke here recently at the annual fall teacher's meeting.

"Revolutionary changes in our economic, political and social life are the basis for needed changes," said the dean. "Some citizens are critical of the modern school because its program is more extensive and more costly than the schools of their childhood."

In answer to the question, "Why are the demands on schools changing?," the professor gave five reasons.

"1. The change from highly restricted areas of communication to world wide communication.

"2. Change from small to large scale in manufacturing.

"3. Reverting of millions of people from an agricultural life to an urban life.

"4. The change from very low ages for initial employment in industry to relatively high ages.

"5. The change from a hostile attitude toward play and recreation to enthusiastic approval of the educational values of play and recreation."

"There are many things which go to show the need of meeting constant changes and conditions," he said, "principal among which is the change of the school as an agency for formal instruction in the three R's to an agency for the training of all children and young people of a community."

## If Aptitude Tests Really Test

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Madison, Wis.

Children of university professors showed themselves the best qualified of any group to do college work in aptitude tests given 100,000 high school seniors by University of Wisconsin examiners here. Next in line came children of lawyers and judges, then the offspring of accountants and auditors, followed by young people from the homes of teachers, journalists and bankers, in the order stated. Children of skilled tradesmen and of white collar workers appeared equal in qualifications.

The university made the tests in an eight-year study to find out "who should go to college." No definite conclusions, however, have yet been reached.

## Radio as Music Department Tool

Radio is a newly acquired educational tool which the Music Department in the Cleveland elementary schools is using very effectively. Radio lessons in both the primary and upper elementary divisions are given once a week. These lessons are carefully planned and built around beautiful songs which children love to sing. Contrary to general belief, these radio lessons are activity lessons. Attentive listening, to be sure, is an essential requirement, but the lessons are so planned that both pupils and teacher participate. Children sing with the radio voice, they follow its directions in a rhythmic activity, they find musical phrases and their repetitions on the blackboard and in their books, they answer questions which the radio voice asks them—in other words, they "listen" and they "do." The teacher, during the broadcast, leads the class quietly, encourages responses, is ready to follow the directions of the broadcaster, and, if necessary, gives the class additional help. Radio lessons, as indicated by the results of tests given at the end of each semester, have proved to be a worth-while part of the child's musical experiences. He learns to listen attentively, to follow directions carefully, and to act promptly. It is an enjoyable experience for him.—

From the Report of the Superintendent of Schools to the Board of Education of the City School District of the City of Cleveland, 1935-36.

## From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XVIII

**A Lesson on Bulbs**

Have ready, bulbs (Chinese lilies are good and are cheap), trowels, stakes, string, rulers, a bulb vase, or bottle with mouth that the bulb will fit into, and a bowl with pebbles or moss.

The Approach. To a small group of children. "Children, come and help me put some babies to bed." (They will leave anything to "put babies to bed.")

Each is given "a baby." The first child measures about six inches from the end stake, digs about six inches deep, puts the baby in as shown, then tucks the covers in with his feet (very funny but correct), and puts in his marker. Each child follows suit and later when their babies wake they are greeted with joy.

The grade children are shown an onion cut across and are told that other bulbs are like it and belong to the same family.

We place one fine bulb in the glass bulb vase, with water just not touching the bulb. This is hidden away in the dark for several weeks.

Such a surprise when it is brought out showing long white roots reaching down into the water. Then later it develops leaves and flowers.

Several in a bowl treated the same way are very pretty. (Poems, etc.)

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

## Overcoming Fear of Animals

**The Parent**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
California

Dear Friends:

I have been a reader of the Parent Column from its very beginning. Many ideas published in it have been a great help in rearing my three husky little westerners—brother ten, sister six, and little brother three. I am happy to pass on some ideas that have been useful in our home.

From the time sister was just an infant in arms she seemed to be very timid around animals, insects and so forth. I had seen this same trait cause others in our family a great deal of unhappiness and I did not want one of my children so handicapped. When she expressed fear I just turned her attention away from the animal and never forced her to touch it, but at every opportunity I pointed out the good which the different animals and little creatures did. She could see her brother having so much fun riding the burro or playing with some puppies.

During this time we had several very unhappy experiences. Dogs in homes we visited would attack this baby, although their owners insisted that they had never been fierce before. I am sure this was directly due to her fear. At milking time we would all go and watch the cows and she often was allowed to help feed some animal. As we live in the country I had many chances to help her forget her fears. Some time during her third year she began wanting to make friends with animals. I remember one of her first pets was a tiny king snake. Brother put it in a jar with a top which allowed the air to get in. She watched its graceful antics, even insisting on taking it on a shopping tour. Before it became too lonesome for the open fields she turned it loose so that it could "go home to its mamma."

Now she does not know that she was ever afraid. She loves to drive the cows in or ride behind my saddle and even ride alone on occasion. It has been my experience that if children are afraid, to force the issue immediately, impresses this thought upon them and they accept it as part of them. Of course the parents' attitude should be right. They should not expect a child to carry some unpleasant tendency through life just because grandmamma or auntie have always been thus and so.

Some time ago I read something in the Parent about letting children do the work which they enjoyed rather than humdrum tasks which have grown tiresome. One morning there were many things to do and I needed the children's help. Very unwillingly they did several little things. Then the oldest asked if he could make the cake, and sister said that she would like to make my bed, things which I considered beyond them. Remembering that letter, I agreed though. The conscientious measuring combined with very vigorous stirring turned out a very good cake, which was received by the family with a great deal of praise. Stranger to relate, my bed had scarcely a wrinkle. Many times since then I have asked sister to make a bed and she is so willing and often answers with a happy little, "I like to do that." I am trying to make all their work more interesting.

The Monitor has been our only daily newspaper and we all love it and feel it is a very necessary member of our household.

(Mrs.) M. D. W.

## Remembering A Great Teacher

### Francis Wayland Parker

Born in October, 1837

Colonel Parker made a practical application of Comenius' "We learn to do by doing"—supplying conditions favorable for the most rational and efficient "doing." He saw the School as a Community, the teacher as an organizer of Community life—a creator of public opinion. His ideal was, "The ideal school in the ideal community." He saw Community life as a preparation for the wider sphere of action which future mature powers would involve—"the social relatives of industrial and political civilization."

Like Horace Mann, Colonel Parker also has the honor of instigating and promoting a great movement to free teachers, as well as children. He inspired them to a realization of the greatness of their calling. It was increasingly through his influence and persistent efforts that teaching, in this country, became recognized as a profession.

In tribute to Colonel Parker, Dr. Dewey said, "Much as he did for education in the way of improving and reforming the methods of teaching and its administration, the essence of what he did was to inspire the teacher and the child in the schoolroom with his own affectionate and sympathetic personality. He renewed the old lesson as to the shortcomings of all instruction, until it adds devotion and love to intellectuality. 'The greatest of these is love.'"

Walter J. Kenyon, a graduate member of the (Englewood Normal School) faculty, says, "Colonel Parker's educational theory was the simplest possible. It was the belief that in meeting immediate necessity for immediate use lay the best preparation for the next step. He said over and over again, 'If today is good enough, tomorrow will be better.' He proposed that the child acquire the thing he needed now instead of something he might need in a conjectural future." Here, in other words, is just what Dr. Dewey phrased, "The School is not a preparation for life. It is life." So it was—life lived to the fort.

In testing prospective teachers he (Colonel Parker) never asked, "What can you do? How much do you know?"—but, "What are you?" Those whom he found with spiritual insight, he considered better equipped to meet the demands of the unfolding child, than others with greater knowledge and experience in teaching, but lacking this essential. Ideally, however, he desired that they have both spiritual insight and knowledge gained through experience and professional training.

It has been said that, in the following description, Colonel Parker has unconsciously painted himself as he really was, in spite of all surface contradictions. "The teacher of teachers," said he, "should be a great teacher in every sense of the word. He should be an earnest, devoted, open-minded student of education, with unbounded faith in possibilities; a person of marked wisdom, ready to abandon the useless and adopt the useful, one not chained by prejudice, nor controlled by caprice; a person who 'inherits the earth' through meekness and willingness to listen and understand, and who has, at the same time, the firmness and courage to withstand wrong public opinion and undue personal influence. The one thing, above all, by which the teacher of teachers exerts a powerful influence is the spirit in which he works. If he betrays a genuine hunger and thirst after righteousness, if he shows meekness and open-mindedness, and an over-mastering love for children and all mankind, then his spirit passes over to his students and inspires them to the best work of which they are capable."

The above excerpts, some of them originally in the Elementary School Teacher and one from Parker's "Talks on Pedagogics," are quoted from Ida Cassa Heffron's "Francis Wayland Parker, an Interpretive Biography."


SCHOOLS—Australia

HILLCREST
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL
Co-education
Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate
Apply THE PRINCIPAL
32 Kingslangly Road, Greenwich
Sydney, N. S. W. Tel. X. 1717

BOYS' SCHOOLS Canada

The Grammar School
Duncan, Vancouver Island, B. C.
Residential School for Boys
ESTABLISHED 1926
Curriculum as laid down by the Department of Education. Eighteen acres of playing fields. Healthy surroundings. Experienced masters. There is also a fully equipped machine shop and carpenter shop run in conjunction with the school. Rugby, Football, Cricket, Gymnasium. Moderate fees. For prospectus apply to Headmaster.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
Fully accredited. Prepares for college or business. Able faculty. Small classes. Supervised study. Ideal location. Lower School for small boys in new separate building. Housemother. R. O. T. C. Fireproof buildings. Inside swimming pool. All athletics. Catalog. 46th year. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres., Col. N. J. Perkins, H. M., Box X, Fork Union, Virginia.

Distinguished Country Boarding School
With growing reputation throughout America for its advanced teaching methods. Fully accredited. An ideal school situated amidst Northern Michigan's pine trees and white sands. Hiking, riding, competitive athletics—all winter sports. Send letter or post card for free Picture Book. Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Mich.
FREE PICTURE BOOK
BELANAU FOR BOYS

DANCING

Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom department.
607 So. Western Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

DANCE • DRAMA • VOICE
For Children and Adults
ETHEL MEGLIN STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH
FANCHON & MARCO
5400 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2203 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Fairmont 2 year Woman's College and 4 year high school. Credits transferable. Cultural and Social advantages of the capital. Liberal Arts, Secretarial, Home Economics, Music, Int. Decor., Social Service; Christian Science church attendance. All sports including riding. 38th year. Catalog. Address:
Maud van Wey, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEA PINES SCHOOL
RESIDENT STUDY GROUPS
Education through companionship. Fundamental culture in the light of Christian ideals.
Inspiring individual programs. Fall and Spring on Cape Cod.
Winter Term in Florida
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 9, Brewster, Mass.

COLLEGES United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B.S. Degree in 2 years
World famous for technical 2-year courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Those who lack high school may make up work. Short diploma courses in Surveying (36 weeks), Drafting (36 weeks). Low tuition. Low living costs. Students from every state and many foreign countries. 54th year. Enter June, Sept., Jan. and March. WRITE FOR CATALOG. 2710-7 College Avenue, Angola, Ind.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Fall Term Begins Oct. 26th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 255
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
All Commercial Subjects
3 Schools
8th and Flower St. Los Angeles (MI. 6446)
941 Westwood Blvd. West Los Angeles (OX. 8108)
117 E. Colorado St., Pasadena (CO. 1969)
FREE PLACEMENT

Prepare for a Business Career
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for Catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High Standards. Nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1027 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

Gregg in 3 Months
The McBRIDE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
ACTIVE PLACEMENT
REQUEST CATALOG
707 S. Hill St., Los Angeles TUcker 5345

COSTUME DESIGNING

COSTUME DESIGNING
Jean Carol School
Professional Costume Designing. Prepare for a profitable profession in California's finest, exclusive designing school operated by one of the oldest and largest dress manufacturers. Start now. No experience necessary. Free catalogue.
2511 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
Accredited Coeducational
A COUNTRY DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL
Kindergarten through College Preparatory
Cor. Huntington Dr. and Sunnyslope
PASADENA, CALIF.
Swimming, tennis
Open House the last Sunday of each month. 2-5 P. M.
Hu. 5628
P. O. Box No. 281

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,320,430 |
| Previous day | 2,538,270 |
| 1937 vol. to date | 318,109,698 |
| 1936 vol. to date | 379,144,458 |

## Stock Market Is Unevenly Higher; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Many issues recovered their recent sharp losses before tripping over late selling in today's stock market.

Activity picked up substantially with the ticker tape occasionally speeding its recording machinery. Offerings in volume hit the list in the concluding half hour and extreme gains were reduced or canceled in numerous cases.

### Brokerage Explanation

Brokerage explanation of the early come-back largely centered on revival of hopes federal authorities will provide a cushion for falling prices by easing margin requirements and that the special session of Congress may take notice of the financial gloom by at least amending the much-criticized capital gains and undistributed profits tax laws.

Chrysler was a feature of the brief session, rebounding more than 3 points at the best after a drop of 10 in the past two days. Coppers exhibited strength along with specialties. Steels, rails, oils and utilities were relatively narrow.

Transfers were 1,320,430 shares.

Shares favored most of the time —although a number slipped at the close—were Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Howe Sound, American Metal, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Amerada, Continental Oil, Coca-Cola, Crown Cork, Chesapeake Corp., International Business Machines, Johns-Manville, Liggett & Myers "B," Paramount and New Haven Railroad.

Hesitant were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Douglas Aircraft, North American, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Union Carbide, Continental Can, Loew's, Zenith Radio and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

### Bond Prices Lower

As the short session of today's bond market neared the close a fair scattering of losses spotted the list.

After Friday's wide break railroad liens tended to stiffen a little and fractional advances were scored in some lately depressed areas. Principal activity, however, was on the downside with losses generally held to within a point. Many corporate issues were inactive with no sales reported.

Federal loans were restricted. Turnover was negligible but there were more gainers than losers. Advances ranged up to 7-32 of a point while declines did not exceed 2-32.

Foreign dollar bonds were generally improved. Italians recorded fractional gains and Japanese issues firmed a little. Shinyetsu Electric 6½s jumped around 5½ on one transaction. Japan 6½s pushed up a fraction.

Losing around a point were Great Northern 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s and American Typefounders convertibles. St. Paul 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s, Union Pacific 3½, Missouri Pacific 5s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—A fair sized crop of fractional gains was offset by downswings of a point or more in higher priced specialty issues as an active curb market went into the final hour today.

Singer Manufacturing dropped around 7 points on an odd lot transaction and Aluminum Co., Montgomery Ward "A," Detroit Gasket, Ferro Enamel and Gorham Manufacturing certificates slumped a point or so on light dealings.

A few issues, lately under heavy pressure, countered the trend for gains of a point or so. Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams advanced more than a point and New Jersey Zinc worked up around 2½ on a few sales.

Lifting fractions were Consolidated Copper, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, American Gas & Electric and Northern States Power "A."

Carried lower on substantial volume were Pantepec Oil, Niagara Hudson Power, Standard Power & Light, United Gas, Wright Hargreaves and American Cyanamid "B."

## Money Market

### New York Quotations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loan renewal | | | |
| Stock Exch | 1 % | 1 % | 1 % |
| Curb Exch | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Com paper | | | |
| Prime | 1 @1¼ | 1 @1¼ | ¾ |
| Time money | | | |
| 60-90 days | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4-6 months | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| Bar silver | 43¾c | 44¾c | 44¾c |

### Boston Quotations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1¼% | 1¼% | 1¼% |
| Com paper | ¾@1 | ¾@1 | ¾@1 |
| Time money | 1¼@1½ | 1¼@1½ | 1½ |

### Bankers Acceptance Market

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ½@ ⅛ % | ½@ ⅛ % | ¼@ ⅛ % |
| 60 days | ½@ ⅛ % | ½@ ⅛ % | ⅜@ ⅛ % |
| 4 months | ½@ ⅛ % | ½@ ⅛ % | ⅜@ ⅛ % |
| 5-6 months | ⅜@ ⅛ % | ⅜@ ⅛ % | ⅜@ ⅛ % |

### London Quotations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 mos bills | ⅛ % | ⅛ % | ⅛ @ ⅜ % |
| Short bills | ⅛ % | ⅛ % | ⅛ @ ⅜ % |
| Bar silver | 19 1d | 20d | 20d |
| Bar gold | 140s 4d | 140s 4½d | 141s 10½d |

### Central Bank Rates

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 1½% | Buenos Aires | 3½ |
| Boston | 1½ | Calcutta | 3 |
| Chicago | 1½ | Copenhagen | 4 |
| Cleveland | 1½ | Danzig | 4 |
| Dallas | 1½ | Lisbon | 4 |
| Kansas City | 1½ | London | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 1½ | Helsingfors | 4 |
| New York | 1 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 1½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 1½ | Ottawa | 2½ |
| San Francisco | 1½ | Paris | 3½ |
| St. Louis | 1½ | Prague | 3 |
| Athens | 6 | Riga | 5 |
| Amsterdam | 2 | Rome | 4½ |
| Berne | 1½ | Stockholm | 2½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Sofia | 5½ |
| Bombay | 3 | Tokyo | 3.29 |
| Brussels | 2 | Vienna | 3½ |
| Bucharest | 4½ | Warsaw | 8 |
| Budapest | 4 | | |

## Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Net |
| Dec. | 13.10 | 13.10 | 13.05 | 13.05 | +.02 |
| March | 13.40 | 13.44 | 13.32 | 13.40 | +.03 |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 40 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 4 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | Oct 15 |
| 85 | 59⅞ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | —1½ |
| 22⅜ | 10 | Adams Exp (.30g) | 18 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | |
| 28⅞ | 20¼ | Adams-Millis (2) | 6 | 21 | 20¼ | 20¼ | Oct 15 |
| 36 | 19⅞ | Addressograph (1.40) | 11 | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | Advance Rumely | 4 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 80¼ | 57½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 5 | 59½ | 58¼ | 58¼ | |
| 5¼ | 1⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 8 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 15⅜ | 9½ | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 17 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Alleghany | 40 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 58½ | 13½ | Allegany pf xw | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Oct 11 |
| 59¾ | 15 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 59 | 14 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 3 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | Oct 13 |
| 52⅛ | 14 | Alleg pr pf | 3 | 15 | 14 | 15 | Oct 15 |
| 45⅜ | 19¾ | Alleg Stl (1.20g) | 5 | 20⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | —1½ |
| 27⅞ | 8⅜ | Allen Indust (1) | 8 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 258½ | 169 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 173¼ | 171¾ | 173¼ | +1¼ |
| 17⅝ | 13 | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 33⅛ | 15 | Allied Mills (2a) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 21⅞ | 9⅛ | Allied Stores (.20a) | 59 | 9¼ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅝ |
| 85 | 57 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | —2 |
| 83½ | 43½ | Allis-Ch Mfg (2g) | 15 | 46½ | 44½ | 45¼ | — ¾ |
| 39¾ | 14 | Alma Piston (1) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 15 |
| 8⅞ | 2¼ | Amal Leather | 20 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 52¼ | 25¼ | Amal Leather pf (3) | 5 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | Oct 15 |
| 114⅞ | 67½ | Amerada (2) | 7 | 70 | 69½ | 70 | +1 |
| 101½ | 64 | Am Ag Ch Del (6½g) | 2 | 65 | 64 | 64 | Oct 15 |
| 41⅜ | 14½ | Am Bank Note (¾g) | 4 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 80¾ | 42 | Am Brake Sh (2g) | 3 | 42 | 41½ | 42 | |
| 121 | 86½ | Am Can (4a) | 9 | 89 | 97¾ | 88 | —1 |
| 174 | 125½ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 154⅞ | 154½ | 154½ | Oct 15 |
| 71 | 22 | Am Car & Fdy (¾g) | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | |
| 104½ | 49 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 2 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | —3¾ |
| 33¾ | 18½ | Am Ch & Cable (1g) | 12 | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ | —1 |
| 150 | 115 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 3 | 150 | 150 | 150 | Aug 25 |
| 112 | 92 | Am Chicle (4a) | 5 | 96 | 95 | 96 | Oct 15 |
| 23⅜ | 6 | Am Colortype | 11 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | +1 |
| 30⅞ | 14½ | Am Comi Alcohol | 9 | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | —1½ |
| 33⅜ | 15¼ | Am Crys Sug (3¼g) | 5 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 3⅜ | Am Encaustic Tiling | 23 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 6 | Am European | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Oct 13 |
| 13¾ | 3½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 41 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 21½ | Am & For P $6 pf | 10 | 22¾ | 21½ | 22 | Oct 14 |
| 68⅞ | 25¼ | Am & For P $7 pf | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| 38½ | 9 | Am & For P 2 pf | 9 | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅜ |
| 21 | 12 | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 11¼ | 3⅛ | Am Hide & Leather | 21 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 55¾ | 24½ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | + ½ |
| 52⅜ | 35 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 6 | 37 | 35 | 35 | Oct 15 |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 10 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅜ | 15 | Am Ice pf (1½g) | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¾ |
| 17¾ | 7¼ | Am International | 12 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 58⅜ | 20½ | Am Locomotive | 9 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 21⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 125 | 75 | Am Locomotive pf | 2 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | —9½ |
| 29⅜ | 13 | Am McKay (1) | 6 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 4½ | Am M & Met (.60) | 12 | 5¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 68¾ | 29½ | Am Metal (¾g) | 12 | 35 | 33 | 35 | +1¼ |
| 129½ | 106 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 2 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 | Oct 15 |
| 16½ | 4⅝ | Am Power & Light | 80 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 87⅛ | 41 | Am P & L $6 pf (6) | 3 | 42½ | 41 | 41 | —1½ |
| 72½ | 34 | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 5 | 35¼ | 33½ | 33½ | —1½ |
| 29½ | 11⅜ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 38 | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅜ |
| 45¼ | 23⅝ | Am Roll Mill (2) | 36 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 101⅜ | 78 | Am Roll Mill pf (4½) | 1 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | + ⅞ |
| 36 | 21 | Am Safety Raz (2) | 9 | 22½ | 21 | 21 | —2¾ |
| 29 | 14¾ | Am Seating (¾g) | 35 | 13½ | 12 | 12 | —3 |
| 105¾ | 56½ | Am Smelt & R (4g) | 25 | 60¼ | 57½ | 58½ | + ¾ |
| 154 | 134½ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 1 | 137 | 137 | 137 | —1 |
| 67½ | 49 | Am Snuff (3a) | 6 | 50 | 49 | 50 | Oct 14 |
| 73¼ | 27¼ | Am Steel Fdrs (1½g) | 16 | 30 | 28¼ | 28½ | |
| 26½ | 12 | Am Stores (1½g) | 4 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | |
| 56⅞ | 30½ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 5 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30¾ | + ¼ |
| 143¾ | 104⅞ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 5 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 25⅞ | 16¼ | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 11 | 18⅜ | 16¼ | 16¾ | —1⅝ |
| 187 | 149⅞ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 25 | 152¼ | 151 | 151¾ | + ½ |
| 99 | 70 | Am Tobacco (5) | 8 | 71¼ | 71 | 71¼ | + ⅛ |
| 99⅞ | 70¼ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 16 | 74 | 73¼ | 74 | + ⅞ |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 1 | 138¼ | 138¼ | 138¼ | + ¾ |
| 20⅛ | 6 | Am Type Founders | 28 | 6⅜ | 5¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| 29½ | 11 | Am Wat Wks (.60g) | 37 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| 107 | 84 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 3 | 84 | 84 | 84 | —2 |
| 14⅜ | 4⅝ | Am Woolen | 47 | 5½ | 4⅝ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 79 | 38¾ | Am Woolen pf (3k) | 6 | 38⅞ | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| 20 | 5½ | Am Zinc L & S | 61 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 79⅜ | 34⅞ | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | 1 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | Oct 15 |
| 69½ | 30⅜ | Anaconda (1¾g) | 92 | 32⅜ | 31⅜ | 32¼ | + ½ |
| 97 | 46 | Anacon W&C (2½g) | 3 | 45 | 45 | 45 | —1 |
| 24¾ | 14 | Anchor Cap (.45g) | 4 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 37½ | 10¼ | Andes Copper | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 4 | A P W Paper | 6 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | Oct 14 |
| 46 | 34½ | Arch-Dan-M (1½g) | 4 | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | Oct 15 |
| 111 | 101 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | Oct 13 |
| 13¾ | 6⅜ | Armour Ill (.55g) | 56 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 99½ | 70 | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 3 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70 | — ⅛ |
| 126 | 96 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Sep 23 |
| 70½ | 35 | Armstrong Ck (1½g) | 14 | 36 | 35 | 35¼ | — ½ |
| 16¼ | 7¼ | Arnold Const (⅞g) | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 6¾ | — ¾ |
| 17⅜ | 4 | Artloom | 8 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 8¾ | Assd Dry Goods | 21 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8½ | — ¾ |
| 101 | 82 | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Oct 5 |
| 125 | 107 | Assd D G 2 pf (5½k) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Aug 27 |
| 57½ | 40 | Associates Invest (3) | 4 | 42 | 40 | 40 | Oct 14 |
| 94¾ | 42½ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 19 | 44¾ | 42⅞ | 43⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 104 | 83¼ | Atchison pf (5) | 1 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | Oct 15 |
| 55½ | 27 | Atl Coast Line | 15 | 27½ | 26 | 26 | —1¼ |
| 29 | 8 | Atl Gulf & W In | 3 | 7½ | 6 | 6 | —2 |
| 44 | 11 | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 15 |
| 37 | 20⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 12 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 116½ | 101⅜ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 3 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 18½ | 9⅜ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 49 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | — ¼ |
| 52⅜ | 44½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 5 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | +1 |
| 94 | 56 | Atlas Powder (2½g) | 2 | 50 | 50 | 50 | —7 |
| 18¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (½g) | 9 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 36¾ | 8 | Auburn Auto | 4 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 2¾ | Aviation Corp | 55 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | — ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 8½ | Baldwin Loco ct | 36 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 40½ | 12⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 48 | 13 | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47¾ | 15 | Balt & Ohio pf | 5 | 16⅜ | 15½ | 16 | |
| 45 | 34 | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 36⅞ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | Oct 14 |
| 43⅜ | 15¼ | Barber Co (¾g) | 8 | 15⅞ | 14⅞ | 15 | — ¼ |
| 32 | 14 | Barker Bros | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —2 |
| 35½ | 14 | Barnsdall (1) | 43 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ | |
| 20¼ | 11 | Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g) | 7 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ⅜ |
| 28¾ | 16¼ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 4 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| 105¾ | 98 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Oct 15 |
| 114¾ | 96 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 3 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | Oct 15 |
| 15⅜ | 7⅞ | Belding-Hem (1) | 3 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 88⅛ | 64 | Belg NR pf (3.27g) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Sep 9 |
| 30½ | 12¼ | Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 16 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| 23¾ | 17½ | Benef In Ln (2g) | 7 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¼ |
| 62¾ | 42½ | Best & Co (2½a) | 4 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Oct 15 |
| 105½ | 55½ | Beth Steel (2½g) | 54 | 58½ | 56⅛ | 57⅞ | +1 |
| 20 | 16 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 129½ | 96 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 2 | 96½ | 95 | 95 | —3 |
| 69¾ | 33 | Bigelow-San (3g) | 3 | 35 | 34 | 35 | +2 |
| 38 | 18 | Black & Decker (1a) | 2 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | |
| 29⅞ | 12½ | Blaw-Knox (.70g) | 6 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | |
| 49¾ | 21⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 25 | 26¼ | 24½ | 25 | — ½ |
| 48½ | 29⅞ | Bohn Alum (2¾g) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| 25 | 17¼ | Bond Stores (1.60) | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 28 | 20 | Borden (1.60) | 12 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 50⅜ | 32⅜ | Borg-Warner (2) | 9 | 33⅞ | 33 | 33 | — ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 4¼ | Boston & Maine | 5 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ½ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | Botany C M A | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Sep 29 |
| 35⅜ | 21½ | Bower R Bear (2g) | 4 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | Oct 15 |
| 23¼ | 10¼ | Bridgpt Brass (.65g) | 28 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | — ¼ |
| 59⅞ | 27 | Briggs Mfg (2½g) | 10 | 27¾ | 25⅝ | 27¾ | + ¾ |
| 53½ | 35⅛ | Briggs & Strat (5) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ⅞ |
| 47 | 34 | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | —2 |
| 8 | 2 | Bklyn & Queens T | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 38½ | 7½ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Oct 15 |
| 53 | 9¾ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 6 | 11¾ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 102¼ | 32½ | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| 52¾ | 20⅛ | Bklyn U Gas (2.30g) | 3 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | + ⅝ |
| 50 | 39 | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Oct 11 |
| 24½ | 8¾ | Bruns-Balke (½g) | 3 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 9⅛ | Bucyrus-Erie (1¾g) | 18 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 14⅜ | 4⅞ | Budd Mfg | 42 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 13 | 4 | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 32 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | |
| 45¼ | 18 | Bullard Co (1) | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ½ |
| 65¼ | 33 | Bulova Watch (4a) | 8 | 34⅛ | 33¼ | 34 | —1½ |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Burlington Mills (1) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 35⅝ | 21¾ | Burr Ad Ma (1.65g) | 6 | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 11⅜ | 3 | Bush Terminal | 5 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 9 | Bush Term 7% deb | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | +1 |
| 18¼ | 8¾ | Butler Bros (.60) | 4 | 9 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 36¼ | 21½ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | —1½ |
| 9¼ | 3 | Butte Cop & Zinc | 12 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | |
| 33¾ | 10 | Byers Co | 9 | 9¾ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 34⅜ | 16½ | Byron Jackson (1g) | 15 | 18 | 16½ | 16½ | —1½ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 48¼ | 24½ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ½ |
| 52¼ | 50 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Oct 15 |
| 6¼ | 1⅜ | Callahan Z-Ld | 25 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 7⅜ | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 34 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 18 | Campbell Wy (1) | 4 | 18¼ | 18 | 18⅛ | |
| 38¼ | 12 | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 17 | 13⅜ | 12½ | 13 | + ⅞ |
| 17½ | 8 | Canadian Pacific | 21 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | |
| 61½ | 35 | Cannon Mills (1½g) | 2 | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 18½ | 8 | Cap Adm A (½g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 21⅞ | Carpenter Stl (1.60g) | 4 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | Oct 15 |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | Carriers & Gen (.15g) | 5 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 191¾ | 103¼ | Case (JI) (6g) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | — ½ |
| 100 | 64½ | Caterpil Trac (2¼g) | 1 | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 105¼ | 102½ | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Oct 6 |
| 41¾ | 22¾ | Celanese Corp (2¾g) | 16 | 23½ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| 115 | 103½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Oct 14 |
| 48¼ | 21½ | Centex (1.20g) | 4 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | — ¾ |
| 39¼ | 26 | Cent Aguir (1½a) | 2 | 28 | 26 | 26 | Oct 14 |
| 12⅜ | 3⅛ | Cent Fdy | 48 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 10½ | Cent RR NJ | 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | |
| 24¾ | 5 | Cent Violeta Sug | 3 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 14½ | 5½ | Century Rib M (.30g) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 86⅜ | 47½ | Cerro de Pas (4a) | 18 | 52 | 50 | 51¾ | +1¾ |
| 23⅜ | 6 | Certain-teed | 2 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 35½ | Champ Pap & F (2) | 2 | 36½ | 35 | 36½ | —3½ |
| 48 | 10⅜ | Checker Cab | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | —3½ |
| 68⅞ | 37⅞ | Ches & Ohio (2.80a) | 18 | 41 | 40 | 40 | — ¾ |
| 100 | 90 | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 2 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Oct 9 |
| 90½ | 44 | Ches Corp (3) | 7 | 50⅞ | 48 | 48 | + ¾ |
| 4¾ | 1¼ | Chi & E Ill | 4 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 13½ | 2⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Chi & N W | 23 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 4½ | Chi & N W pf | 3 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 1¼ | Chi Gt West | 4 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 3 | Chi Gt West pf | 24 | 4½ | 3¾ | 4 | +1 |
| 32 | 15½ | Chi Mail Or (1½a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15 | 15¾ | |
| 3¾ | 1 | Chi M St P & P | 23 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 1⅜ | Chi M St P & P pf | 28 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 11½ | Chi Pneu T | 5 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| 45 | 33 | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 3 | 34 | 31⅞ | 34 | +1 |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Chi Rk Is & P | 4 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 2 | C R I & P 6% pf | 8 | 2 | 1⅜ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 2 | C R I & P 7% pf | 6 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 9¼ | Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 13½ | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 5¼ | Childs Co | 14 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| 135¼ | 70½ | Chrysler (7g) | 153 | 73⅛ | 70¼ | 73¼ | +2⅝ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21⅜ | 14 | City Ice & F (2) | 2 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅜ | City Stores | 6 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 48 | 30 | Clark Equip (4.30g) | 2 | 32½ | 31 | 32½ | +1⅜ |
| 48⅛ | 28 | Clev Graph B (1½g) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | —1 |
| 36⅜ | 33½ | Climax Molyb (.90g) | 8 | 35¾ | 35 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 16 | Cluett Peabody (1) | 7 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | |
| 170½ | 115 | Coca-Cola (3) | 4 | 117½ | 115 | 116 | +1 |
| 59 | 56½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | Oct 15 |
| 25⅜ | 11 | Colgate-Palm (½) | 15 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 104½ | 101½ | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Oct 14 |
| 62¾ | 30⅜ | Coll & Alk (4g) | 5 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | —1 |
| 51⅞ | 17 | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 3 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 32 | 20 | Colum Br A (1.05g) | 6 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | |
| 31½ | 20 | Colum Br B (1.05g) | 2 | 20½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 30⅞ | 8 | Colum G&El (.45g) | 64 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | |
| 108 | 76 | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 2 | 78⅜ | 78¼ | 78¼ | + ¼ |
| 39½ | 15 | Colum Pict vtc (1a) | 7 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | |
| 46⅛ | 36 | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Oct 5 |
| 125¾ | 86 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —2 |
| 69¼ | 44¼ | Comi Credit (4a) | 9 | 46¼ | 45 | 45 | — ¾ |
| 114 | 90 | Comi Credit pf (4¼) | 2 | 91 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | Oct 11 |
| 80¼ | 47¼ | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 5 | 49½ | 47¾ | 49½ | + ⅞ |
| 120 | 99 | Comi I Tr cv pf (4¾) | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 8¾ | Comi Solv (.60) | 46 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| 19⅛ | 5½ | Conde Nast | 4 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 25 | Congoleum-Nairn (2) | 3 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | |
| 19¼ | 11 | Congress Cigar | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 14 |
| 33¾ | 12¾ | Consol Aircraft | 7 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12¾ | — ½ |
| 18⅞ | 6 | Consol Cigar | 4 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅞ | 25¾ | Consol Edison (1½g) | 23 | 27⅛ | 26⅜ | 26½ | |
| 108 | 94¾ | Consol Edison pf (5) | 2 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 | + ¼ |
| 5¾ | 1⅜ | Consol Film | 17 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 18¾ | 6⅞ | Consol Film pf | 6 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 5¼ | Consol Laundries | 5 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 9¾ | Consol Oil (.80a) | 96 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 105⅞ | 104 | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 4 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Oct 15 |
| 10⅝ | 3⅜ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Consol Textile | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 4½ | Consol Coal | 4 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | |
| 52¾ | 19 | Consol Coal pf | 2 | 20 | 19 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 92½ | 84½ | Consum Pow pf (4½) | 1 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | Oct 11 |
| 37⅜ | 16 | Container Corp (1.20) | 19 | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅜ |
| 37¾

Business and Industry

# Retail Trade Stimulated by Acquisition of Winter Needs

Commerce and Finance

## Repetition of 1929 Not Indicated by Facts of Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

rise in both business and the value of business as reflected in market quotations. In 1937 there has been a five-year rise. The bottom year was 1932, when the average output of industry was 64 per cent of the 1923-25 level—i. e., about half of what it is today. Each year has witnessed a progressive climb in business activity.

But the end in 1929 was altogether of a different order from the end in 1937. Eight years ago a world-wide decline of prices for primary goods found the American situation particularly vulnerable. There had been overexpansion in such lines of activity as construction on the basis of high prices. Speculation in real estate and stocks was added to overexpansion. The first break of lack of confidence produced wide-spreading and accelerating collapse. And, finally, nothing was present in the system in 1929 to arrest the credit disintegration.

**Now a Resting Period**

The ensuing decline constituted America's "great depression."

The end of the present era, in the words of the National City Bank of New York, is, on the contrary, "a resting point in the climb." Not from the bank's review, but from a composite appraisal of the business situation, I would give three reasons for this point of view:

1. No responsible authority thinks that commodity prices are on the toboggan.

In its review for Oct. 4 the Commodity Research Bureau says, "We are of the opinion that the current pessimism is far greater than the situation warrants."

2. Under-expansion rather than over-expansion is the outstanding characteristic of the current outlook. Recovery, that is, is in mid-career.

The 1933-37 recovery has been unique. It has been limited for the most part to the consumer goods industries, such as foodstuffs, clothing, etc. Last year the money distributed for the purchases of such goods was swollen by veterans' bonus payments and relief outpayments. This year there has been less relief money, no bonus payments, a subtraction in workers' income by social security taxes—all of which, together with the rise in living costs, counterbalance the increases in pay envelopes and employment. Moreover, last year there was a good deal of stocking up in anticipation of labor troubles.

The one thing needed to carry the recovery to greater heights was a dispersal of the recovery from consumers goods industries to capital goods industries. By these latter are meant steel works, machinery makers, etc. It was likewise expected that consumers' capital goods industry such as housing would do its part in sustaining the recovery.

**What Has Happened**

What has happened? The story can be told in two indexes, one for housing and the other for the amount of new capital flotations. It is the rate of flow of new capital into business and industrial enterprises that determines very largely the extent of activity in the capital goods industries.

Construction Contracts
(In Millions of Dollars)
Total

| Month | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 214.8 | 242.8 |
| February | 140.4 | 188.3 |
| March | 198.8 | 231.2 |
| April | 234.6 | 269.7 |
| May | 216.1 | 244.1 |
| June | 232.7 | 317.8 |
| July | 294.7 | 321.6 |
| August | 275.3 | 285.1 |

New Capital Issues
(In millions of dollars)

| | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 124.0 | 248.5 |
| February | 107.0 | 168.2 |
| March | 127.5 | 184.6 |
| April | 175.7 | 151.8 |
| May | 112.6 | 149.7 |
| June | 217.7 | 359.2 |
| July | 103.2 | 250.2 |
| August | 216.6 | 75.6 |

In 1929, by way of comparison, the monthly averages were: new capital issues, $850 millions; construction contracts, $480 millions.

A host of reasons are offered for these phenomena. Building costs are much too high to allow people to build much-needed homes. Confidence which would enable the capital goods industries to expand is lacking. In this connection Economic Statistics says: "The decision to convert cash into bricks, mortar and machinery depends as much upon confidence in the future as in large profits and heavy demand for products." Lack of confidence is due to faulty taxation, budget unbalance, and the uncertainties arising from government regulation. The administration, too, is not converted to such expansionism, despite the President's remarks about "balanced abundance."

**Trial of "Managed Economy"**

3. Government has put props under the credit structure of the country.

The United States is today essaying an experiment in "managed economy." One of the methods of management is the insurance of bank deposits. There is thus no possibility of a repetition of the credit attrition which ran like a plague throughout the economic system in 1929—32. Moreover, the Administration has a supply of accelerators and brakes in managing the system, even though they do not work exactly according to plan. The brakes were put on last year-end and this spring in an effort to ward off inflation. They were too successful, and now the Administration is putting its foot on the "gas" again.

There are differences between 1929 and now in market as well as business circumstances. Eight years ago there was great speculation with other people's money. Money rates were up to 10 per cent. But the appetite for borrowing was so avid that such rates did not deter brokers' loans from rising a billion dollars between the beginning of 1929 and the break. At the end of September they had reached $4,543,000,000, or nearly five times as much as at the end of last month.

W. W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, has just revealed another great difference between stock market conditions now and in 1929. Eight years ago markets were brisk with buyers and sellers. Now they are "thin." To explain: In 12 days in 1930—31 it required average sales of 13,100 shares to bring about a 1 per cent decline in stocks. Of late sales of only 2000 to 2600 shares only have been required to knock the same stocks down 1 per cent. This what is meant by "thin" markets.

This condition of things certainly does not account for the decline in stocks. But there is an argument in Mr. Aldrich's assertion that it accounts for the depth of the decline. Ample warning had been given of this possibility by Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange. The situation, which is the result of New Deal regulation of security trading, is now being studied in Washington with a view to correcting it if experience proves the wisdom of correction.

**The Question of Margins**

A suggestion has been made that there should be a relaxation in margin requirements. The present margin system accounts chiefly for the "thinness" of market activity. Under the system of Washington controls that has been developed since 1933, the margin that the stock buyer has to put up is 55 per cent of the worth of the stock. This is about six times the cash requirement that the customer was required to find in the days of the Old Deal.

Brokers figure margin requirements differently from Washington. They say that the requirement under law really amounts to 122 per cent. If a man buys $10,000 worth of stock, the rule requires that he supply $5500 in cash and that he borrow no more than $4500. This means that his margin is 55 per cent of the total cost of the stock, but really 122 per cent of the $4500. Brokers in the old days usually considered 20-25 per cent a safe margin, and Mr. Aldrich, a banker who eventually had to take the risk, agrees with this definition of safety.

But there is no demand for a return to these "high wide and handsome" days. Bankers and business men seem to be reconciled to security regulation. But they do ask, if I may interpret the corridor conversation at the American Bankers Association convention, held this week in Boston, for the readjustment of regulation in the light of experience.

In the matter of margins, it is suggested that a sliding scale should be adopted. Says Mr. Aldrich:

> A prompt drop in the margin requirement from 122 per cent to 42 per cent early in September would have been a very helpful thing. A drop from 122 per cent to 80 per cent, followed a week or two later by another drop to 66 per cent might have done very little good.
>
> When, at a later time under this same theory, an increase in the margin requirement is to be imposed, the increase should come in the same way as the initial increase came, namely, as applying immediately only to new borrowing and to new accounts, but applying to existing borrowing and to existing accounts at a substantially later date.

**Prosperity Panic**

An economy, however, is an economy of human beings. Lack of confidence such as the stock market has the habit of generating in times of decline might have a reaction upon the system greater than the objective facts warrant. A slump breeds by what it feeds upon. A few years ago we used to hear a lot about Poverty in the midst of Plenty. Just so, as Prof. D. H. Robertson recently said, we could have Panic in the midst of Prosperity.


OBrion Russell & Co.
*INSURANCE of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540



DIRECTORY OF BRISTOL INDUSTRIES
BRISTOL GOODS and Manufacturers
are listed in this Buyers' Guide. Free copy with details of Bristol as a business centre from Development Board, Bristol, England
WRITE FOR YOUR COPY


## Harvest Wages Are Highest in 7 Years

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Harvest hands now are receiving the highest wages in seven years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

Day rates without board on Oct. 1 ranged from $3.20 in California to 85 cents in South Carolina, averaging $1.83 for the country. The country-wide average was 24 cents higher than a year ago.

The economists attributed an increase since July largely to rising labor requirements and the demand for farm labor to harvest corn, cotton, late potatoes and orchard fruits.

## Mining in British Columbia This Year May Set New Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Riding the crest of high gold prices and an increased demand for her base metals, British Columbia is rapidly forging to a front-place position in Canada's mining picture, provincial Department of Mines figures indicate. Production this year is expected to reach $70,000,000—an increase of some $4,000,000 over the all-time record year of 1929.

Throughout the Province, private and government sponsored exploration parties seek to increase the visible mineral resources. Government placer mining schools graduate young prospectors in an effort to decrease unemployment lists and at the same time to provide the rich industry with trained men. In the almost unknown northern section of British Columbia aeroplanes shorten distances between civilization and new gold camps; bring, in a few hours, scientific and modern mining equipment to the hitherto unexploited hinterland.

As dividends flow from the Province to all parts of the world, American financiers, among them Ben Smith of New York, augment a steady flow of working capital into the industry's financial stream.

**Big Discovery**

On the almost primitive west coast of rugged storm swept Vancouver Island, Pacific coast mining men are being attracted to what is rated as the most spectacular gold mining discovery and development in years.

In British Columbia's southeastern Kootenay district—home of her base metals and the largest non-ferrous smelter on this continent and the British Empire—production is expected to reach $45,000,000 this year. With B. C. responsible for seventy-six per cent of Canada's zinc and ninety-five per cent of her lead production, the ten per cent preference and general recovery in the British market, reduction by Japan of her import tariff on base metals and increased world prices have had their effect on the industry.

As a result lead production has already increased forty per cent. Zinc production is experiencing an increase of some fifty per cent.

Despite unsettled shipping conditions, thousands of tons of British Columbia copper, lead and zinc are being shipped to Japan. Nipponese-held contracts have been responsible for the reopening of the plant of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

Another mine—the B. C. Nickel—has signed agreements to export the bulk of its ores to Japan. There, it is claimed, two Japanese companies have spent more than a million dollars preparing their plants to receive the British Columbia metals.

Although because of war demands base metals at present occupy the spotlight in British Columbia's mining, gold has been the industry's principal product since B. C.'s birth. Fifteen years before the discovery of gold in California, the precious metal was found in British Columbia. Not until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship Otter at San Francisco with 800 ounces of the shining metal for the U. S. mint in February, 1858, however, did the district then known only as New Caledonia leap into prominence.

**City of Thousands**

Then, with California's famed El Dorado somewhat dwindling thousands turned northward. Overnight Victoria, at the southern tip of Vancouver Island, became a city of thousands. In subsequent months, upwards of 20,000 came to this wild and unorganized territory, taxing to the utmost the efforts of a few Hudson's Bay Company employees to maintain law and order. As a result, British Columbia was born; became a crown colony on November 19th, 1858, by a proclamation of Queen Victoria.

Today, as then, mines continue to "make" British Columbia. Last year the value of the industry, exclusive of minerals, was $140,000,000. Over 13,000 men found employment and were paid wages exceeding $16,000,000. In addition, the Department of Mines estimates that at least 100,000 derive a living directly from mining. Ten million last year was paid in dividends while fuel and power, freight and supplies represented a figure of over $12,000,000.

## Carloadings Off 3.8 P. C. During Week of Oct. 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 815,122 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 9.

This was a decrease of 32,123 cars, or 3.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 5448, or .7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 139,660, or 14.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

| | This Wk. | Dec. Over—Last Wk. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscel. freight | 326,321 | 12,984 | 7,574 |
| Less-than-carlot merchandise | 173,654 | 1,199 | †557 |
| Coal | 156,948 | 6,403 | †1,218 |
| Grain and grain products | 35,823 | 981 | 5,769 |
| West. Dists. | 24,274 | 930 | †4,604 |
| Livestock | 20,572 | 1,229 | 1,339 |
| West. Dists. | 17,627 | 732 | 654 |
| Forest products | 34,001 | 4,594 | 812 |
| Ore | 58,477 | 3,712 | 2,275 |
| Coke | 9,326 | 1,021 | 992 |

†Increase.

## Retail Business Up 4 to 16 P. C. Above 1936 Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Columbus Day promotions brought to many retailers the first real surge in consumer fall buying, according to the weekly retail trade report by Dun & Bradstreet.

Hesitation relaxed its grip sufficiently to permit a freer movement of trade, says the report, and almost all seasonable lines were included in shoppers' lists, with fur-trimmed coats, wool dresses, sports suits, fur garments, blouses, and millinery well to the top. Children's and infants' apparel and footwear sold actively, and there was a constant call for students' mackinaws, fleece overcoats, cardigans, and pullovers. More men's suits were taken, but were outnumbered by topcoats. Demand for household goods, furniture, electrical appliances, and radios continued strong. Widening movement of groceries was unchecked, but sales of meat slumped, as boycotts against high prices spread.

**Demand for Winter Goods**

"Stimulated by the acquisition of winter needs," continues the report, "and the attractiveness of specially-priced fall offerings, retail sales turned upward at most of the leading centers of distribution, the increase for the week over the previous week averaging 2 to 8 per cent.

"In nearly all districts, however, advances over last year's showing were lessened, which reduced to a range of 4 to 16 per cent the gain in the estimated volume of retail distribution over the corresponding 1936 total. The small improvement in the New England States left a margin of but 2 to 7 per cent over the sales of a year ago. Briskness of demand was reported for most cities of the East, extending the rise from the volume of the 1936 week to 6 to 18 per cent.

"Farm areas contributed more heavily than industrial sections in sending retail sales in the Middle West over last year's by 12 to 20 per cent, top points in the former reaching 30 per cent.

"In the South, the margin shrank to 7 to 20 per cent, as reduced income from cotton lowered sales at some points. While the upswing in the Southwest continued, the year-to-year spread slipped back to 10 to 25 per cent. Despite wide increases at some cities, the general downtrend cut the gain in Pacific coast sales over 1936 to 4 to 10 per cent.

**Reorders Aid Wholesalers**

"Indications that inventories were lower than generally estimated became more apparent this week, as requests received in the principal wholesale markets were confined chiefly to replacements. As briskness overtook the lag in merchandise movements to consumers, retailers found their stocks inadequate to meet the sudden broadening of demand.

"Practically all orders were for immediate shipment, as there were neither price inclinations nor delivery complications to encourage advance coverings. While there was a spurt in urban buying, it was the business from agricultural, mining, and oil areas which gave the major support to push the estimated wholesale volume 10 to 18 per cent over that of the 1936 week," concludes the report.

## New Life Insurance Sales Rise 6.6 P. C.

*By the Associated Press*

New York

Production of new life insurance in September was 1.1 per cent greater than the same month of 1936, while the total for the first nine months of this year was 6.6 per cent above the corresponding period last year, the association of life insurance presidents reports.

For September, the total new business of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies was $637,595,000 against $630,831,000 in September, 1936, and the nine-months total was $6,845,701,000 as against $6,422,247,000 for the same period last year.

## Commodity Prices Decrease 1.0 P. C. In Week of Oct. 9

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 1.0 per cent during the week ended Oct. 9, influenced by pronounced recessions in wholesale prices of farm products, together with falling prices of foodstuffs, says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The weakening in prices brought the composite index to 86.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since February. Compared with the corresponding week of last month, the all-commodity index is 0.9 per cent lower. It is 5.9 per cent above the index for the corresponding week of October a year ago.

In addition to the farm products and food groups, declines were registered for hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities. Fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs averaged fractionally higher. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at the previous week's level.

The foods group decline was due principally to a decrease of 3.5 per cent in meat prices together with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in fruits and vegetables.

| Commodity Groups | Oct. 9 1937 | Oct. 2 1937 | Oct. 10 1936 | Oct. 12 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 86.0 | 86.9 | 81.2 | 80.7 |
| Farm products | 82.7 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 80.1 |
| Foods | 86.9 | 87.8 | 82.6 | 85.7 |
| Hides & lthr prods | 108.1 | 108.2 | 96.1 | 93.8 |
| Textile products | 73.3 | 73.9 | 70.9 | 72.1 |
| Fuel & lghtg matls | 79.5 | 79.4 | 77.3 | 74.1 |
| Metals & mtl prods | 95.6 | 95.8 | 86.4 | 85.8 |
| Building materials | 95.9 | 96.2 | 87.1 | 86.1 |
| Chemicals & drugs | 81.2 | 81.0 | 81.7 | 80.7 |
| Housefurnish'g goods | 92.7 | 92.7 | 83.2 | 81.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 76.6 | 76.8 | 71.0 | 67.5 |
| Raw materials | 82.1 | 83.9 | 81.8 | * |
| Semimfctd articles | 83.4 | 83.9 | 76.3 | * |
| Finished products | 88.7 | 89.1 | 81.9 | * |
| All commodities other than farm products | 86.8 | 87.2 | 80.6 | 80.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products & foods | 85.3 | 85.6 | 79.9 | 78.2 |

* Not computed.

**Alpha Portland Cement Co.**

NEW YORK (AP) — Alpha Portland Cement Co., for 12 months ended September 30, last, reports net profit of $353,184, equal to 55 cents a share as against $645,646 or $1 a share in the previous 12 months.

## REA Seeks Broad Electrification Of American Farms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm electrification from parlor to pig pen is the new aim of a Government agency which has invested $55,000,000 in rural power lines.

The rural electrification administration already has financed construction of 55,000 miles of electric lines. Officials expect 100,000 farms will get current from them this year.

Predominating over this construction program in present REA policy, however, is a campaign to get farmers to use more current. This is designed, a spokesman said, to increase the income of co-operatives and other agencies to which the REA made construction loans so that they can meet their obligations promptly.

**New Appliances**

Equipped with a number of standard appliances, the official said, many farmers turn to inventions of their own. It was one of these who thought of the electrified pig pen.

He installed a light in his pen when he was raising a litter of pigs, and thereby, he declared, avoided losing about one little pig in six. His explanation was that in the dark one little pig would sometimes stray from the rest.

Administrator John M. Carmody said two new divisions would take over the work of the development division: a division of operations supervision, to be directed by Boyd Fisher of Columbus, Ohio, and the examining division, headed by C. O. Dalkenwald.

**Reason for Changes**

"The reasons for the changes," Mr. Carmody said, "are that while we have about $100,000,000 of applications for projects, our funds for financing them are very limited. Virtually all our money is earmarked. Development work has accordingly settled down to examination for feasibility of those projects for which funds are available or may become available later."


WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Oct. 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Oct. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Oct. 20 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 6 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Nov. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |


## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

**By David Wills**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Some time ago, I was taken to task in the letter column of the Monitor by a representative of the beet-sugar producing interest of America. I had previously criticized the policy of tariff protection for beet sugar, had suggested that tropical sugar producing countries had inherent advantages over the temperate countries, and that it was not even economically justifiable to give protection during the infancy of the industry, since beet-sugar producing was an infant which never grew up. And I quoted figures to prove my case from the British experience.

My American critic claimed that the inherent advantage to which I referred was in fact nothing else but cheap labor, and that the tariff applied both in America and in England was therefore a protection for the higher standard of living for the American or British worker.

He tried to push my argument to the point of ridicule by suggesting that if I was right that America would get more for her money by buying sugar from abroad, she would also do better to buy wheat, meat, cotton, and in fact what you will, from other countries. His reader was left with the implication that my criticism of a sugar tariff if valid would require America to buy everything from abroad. Since these are points of considerable importance, I propose to give the replies which to me seem conclusive.

**Continuous Protection Seen**

I note first that it seems to be undisputed that sugar-beet production is an industry which will always need tariff protection. Today in England our beet-sugar industry, after more than 10 years of protection to the tune of over $250,000,000, is no nearer the self-supporting stage than when it started. It is apparently agreed that protection will always be needed in America also, if the industry is to continue in existence.

Second, take the claim that the tariff protects the high standard of living of the American worker, who could compete on unprotected terms with the tropics only if his standard of living were drastically reduced. This is an unfortunate claim to make for the American beet-sugar industry, which is one of the largest employers of child labor, and of poorly paid migrant Mexican family labor. I have yet to meet the American workman of pure Anglo-Saxon New England stock who would be content with the wages and conditions that prevail among the majority of laborers who do the unskilled work of the industry.

But even if it were beyond dispute that beet-sugar labor was highly paid, according to American standards, it would still not be justifiable economically to apply the tariff. The tariff is of benefit only to the producer of beet-sugar, a benefit which is obtained at the expense of the American consumer who has to pay a higher price for his sugar, and so suffers a loss which is greater than the limited gain of the single interest. This distinction between local gain and national loss is the essence of the tariff question.

A case can always be made for the local gain, but it seems to be nobody's task to protect the community and consumer from their certain loss. In this particular case the beet-sugar producers gain. But it would be more profitable for the American community to produce automobiles, for example, and exchange them with Cuba or the Philippines for sugar. The community would obtain its sugar with a lesser effort than if it produced its own sugar; the standard of living is reduced when national effort is misdirected by means of a tariff into directions which are not the most efficient for that particular country.

**Evaluating the Tariff**

Let me apply my critic's own method. If it is justifiable to protect beet-sugar with a tariff, it is justifiable to protect other activities for precisely the same reason. If tariffs are good, if they raise the standard of living, let us have more and better tariffs. Let every American commodity be protected by tariffs which keep out all imports of every kind.

And why stop at foreign imports? Why not protect the North against the cheap labor of the South, the Middle West against the unfair East, Illinois against the notorious Indiana, Chicago against Milwaukee, and so on? Protect everybody against everything, and you reduce civilization to simple and virtuous terms: every individual becomes self-sufficient, and has no commercial or economic relations with anybody else.

It is suggested that if I am right about sugar, I should apply the same argument to everything else. My critic spoils his case again by quoting among his examples commodities which are already competing with foreign products, and more than holding their ground, without benefit of protection.

In so far as he wishes me to apply my argument to other protected commodities, I agree with him. My argument is that tariffs lower and do not raise the standard of living by making commodities more expensive than they would otherwise be, and by misdirecting economic activity into relatively inefficient lines. The argument holds whether the commodity protected be beet-sugar or anything else.

There is a serious fallacy in my critic's implication that the logical development of my argument is that America should buy everything from abroad. It is impossible for everything that America needs to be produced cheaper abroad. It is impossible for a country to have a purely one-way international trade. For just what specific commodities will pass in trade between two countries depends both on the schedules of relative efficiency in production for the two countries and on the rate of exchange between their currencies. And given unregulated exchanges, the rate of exchange will adjust itself to some point at which it is mutually beneficial for the countries to exchange the goods which they are most competent to produce.

International trade is a mutual relationship between economic communities, and not in the least comparable to the action of a consumer buying a 10-cent necklace in Woolworth's.

I still maintain, therefore, that the beet-sugar tariff acts like all other tariffs to lower the standard of living of the community granting the tariff. I have the support of all the great economists. My critic will stick to his opinion, backed by other vested interests, that his is an industry which deserves protection. Let the taxpayer and consumer decide. Every time he buys a pound of sugar, whether in America or England, he gives a benefit, an unearned and demoralizing dole, to the beet-sugar industry. Does he think he is getting his money's worth?


SCHIRMER, ATHERTON & CO.
and
J. W. BOWEN & CO.
announce their merger effective December 1st, 1937
The business of the combined firms will be conducted under the name of
SCHIRMER, ATHERTON & CO.
at their present location
79 Milk Street, Boston
*Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges*
*New York Curb Exchange (Associate)*

SCHIRMER, ATHERTON & CO. take pleasure in announcing that as of December 1st, 1937, Mr. Harry M. Stonemetz and Mr. James P. McDonough, at present general partners of J. W. Bowen & Co., will become general partners of Schirmer, Atherton & Co.

Mr. James W. Bowen will retire from active business, but will become a special partner of Schirmer, Atherton & Co.



Protection For Security Owners
Against "Neglect Losses"

Watching the securities calendar is a hazardous task for those who are not organized, or are too busy, to watch systematically, continually. Bonds may be called; rights of various kinds, such as conversion privileges, may be authorized—the date goes by unnoticed, and the owners of the securities suffer substantial losses.

Our Custodianship service offers a convenient way to guard against such costly oversights.

Our organized, systematized, continuous watch for coming transactions affecting securities affords a means of furnishing information to our Custodian customers in time to avoid losses.

Several other useful services are included in our Custodianship, for example, safeguarding documents; collecting coupons, interest, dividends and other income; buying or selling securities on order; keeping a careful account for income tax purposes.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Domestic Flour Business Shows a Decided Improvement

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Livestock Prices Up Under Better Shipper Demand

**Weekly Livestock Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The cattle market was supported by improved shipper demand the last week. The settlement of the Kosher strike in the East and decreased supplies caused a sharp price comeback. Everything in the cattle line saw action and closed at higher price levels. Lambs also closed higher, mostly 10-25c, but hogs finished the period 10-15c lower, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings uncovered a 50c to $1 advance and the peak for the week of $19.55 paid for 1290 pound steers again approached the recent high point. Shippers scoured the yards during the week for well-finished grainfed steers and yearlings, and although there was an increase in the supply of such types, following the settlement of the Kosher strike, prices scored more of an advance on such kinds than on shortfed or grassy offerings.

Even shortfed and grass steers and yearlings sold higher, mostly 25-50c, with heavier weights getting the big end of the upturn. The price schedule on these grassy and shortfed cattle, however, was very irregular and in instances sales at the close were no more than steady. Heifers and cows closed strong to 25c higher, bulls and vealers 50c higher.

The grass run during the week was comprised largely of stockers and she stock, but even replacement cattle closed around 25c higher.

Outside of the top cattle others sold at $19.50, with long yearlings at $19.15, light yearlings steers at $18.50, and heifer yearlings up to $16. In fact, there was a fairly liberal crop of fed steers and yearlings at $16.75-$18.75, these in contrast to a liberal quota of grassy and shortfed steers at $10-13. Indicating the scarcity of strictly choice and prime fed bullocks, some slaughter buyers said they believed the right kind of a load would bring $20.

## Prices Up on Near-By Wheat, Decline on Distant Deliveries

CHICAGO (AP)—Higher prices on near-by wheat deliveries and lower prices on distant deliveries are outstanding results of current trade operations indicative of sustained export demand.

Eight cents a bushel rally is shown in some cases since December and May wheat this week both dropped to the lowest level in more than a year, 93 cents. It was at this point that Europe, which for a long time had delayed buying American wheat on a big scale, gave evidence of a change of methods.

Helping the recovery of wheat values has been a decided improvement of domestic flour business. Purchasing of flour is reported as having attained the largest volume on record in some time.

Compared with one week back, the Chicago wheat market this morning ranged from 1½ cents lower to ⅞ of a cent higher, corn was ¾-1¾ down, oats ⅛ off to ½ up, rye 1 cent to 1¼ cents advanced, and provisions varying from 15 cents setback to 27 cents bulge.

Leading grain specialists in Chicago say that the Southern Hemisphere can now be left out of the picture until some time in January so far as export clearances of wheat are concerned. Thus it would appear that European purchases of North American wheat will have to continue heavy for many weeks. Meanwhile, remaining wheat supplies in Canada are light compared to last year, the Canadian exportable surplus being placed at 66,000,000 bushels against 172,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Good rains are reported as essential both in Argentina and Australia if Europe is to obtain a normal amount of wheat from below the equator when the Southern Hemisphere's new crops are harvested. Latest estimates indicate an Argentine crop probably 30,000,000 bushels less than last year. Australian estimates have also been lowered, with outside figures now pointing to only about as much as the previous season's total.

Unusually large receipts of new corn are a feature of the corn market. On the other hand, for the first time in several years. domestic corn prices are hovering near the world parity price.

Rye and oats continue to be on an export basis of values. More than 2,000,000 bushels of domestic rye is estimated to have been sold abroad so far this season.

Provisions average higher, responsive to decided curtailment of Chicago stocks of lard compared with this time last year.

### Boston Stocks

Oct. 16, 1937

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am Pneumt | 70c | 70c | 70c | 80c |
| 3.00d | Bigel-Sanf pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 100 |
| 2.00b | Bos Her-Trav | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20½ |
| .. | Bos & Me | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅜ |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| .. | B & M st A pf | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| .. | Brown Durrell | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| .. | Ea Gas Fuel | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 3.00 | Ea G&F pf | 39 | 37 | 37 | 39½ |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 127 | 127 | 127 | 125¼ |
| 1.87½ | Fi Nat Stores | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34¼ |
| .65d | Gen Capital | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 35⅝ |
| .. | Georgian | 17c | 17c | 17c | .. |
| .. | Georgian A pf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| .. | Mass Util Asso | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 2.00 | Mergenthaler | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29½ |
| .. | Narr Rac A | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 3.25d | N E Tel & Tel | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106 |
| .. | North Butte | 50c | 46c | 50c | 47c |
| 1.00d | Pac Mills | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14½ |
| .. | Quincy Min | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| .20 | Reece Fld M | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅞ |
| 4.00b | Torrington | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ | 30½ |
| .. | Unit Gas | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 2.50b | Unit Shoe M | 70½ | 70¼ | 70½ | 70 |
| .. | Utah M & T | 96c | 90c | 90c | 95c |

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

### Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | New York Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 8.37 | 8.37 | 8.31 | 8.33 | +.06 |
| Jan. | 8.34 | 8.34 | 8.28 | 8.30 | +.06 |
| Mar. | 8.38 | 8.38 | 8.28 | 8.31 | +.07 |
| May | 8.37 | 8.37 | 8.29 | 8.29 | +.04 |
| July | 8.49 | 8.52 | 8.49 | 8.49 | +.04 |
| Oct. | 8.34 | 8.36 | 8.31 | 8.33 | +— |

| | Liverpool Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 4.74 | 4.74 | 4.73 | 4.73 | +.11 |
| January | 4.76 | 4.81 | 4.76 | 4.79 | +.10 |
| March | 4.81 | 4.85 | 4.81 | 4.84 | +.12 |
| May | 4.86 | 4.90 | 4.86 | 4.88 | +.12 |

## Survey to See If U.S. Market Rules Need Any Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government financial agencies report they are making a thorough survey to determine whether the persistent downtrend in security prices necessitates readjustment of federal controls over the stock market.

Officials expressed the view no action is imminent. They added, however, that the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the Securities Commission will continue to scrutinize existing policies until some decision is reached or a reversal in price trends occurs.

**Board in Session**

The Federal Reserve Board discussed the market situation in a day-long session with members lunching in a group to avoid interruption of their talks.

Their protracted discussion followed by a day an address in which Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York, urged modification of federal regulations.

Officials were close-mouthed regarding the meeting, but indicated no conclusions were reached.

Rumors the board might seek to impose margin controls over short selling were described by authorities as "only speculation."

The board does not now employ such controls, but officials said the consensus among Federal Reserve attorneys is that the board could impose them under the law. These regulations might require a short seller to put up a substantial percentage of the value of a security in cash, thus tending to discourage short sales.

Another step open to the board is reduction of the present requirement that securities buyers put up 55 per cent of the purchase price in cash. A reduction in this ratio presumably would tend to increase buying.

**Survey by Treasury**

The Treasury was reported studying effects of the market decline on collections under the capital gains levy.

Several business spokesmen recently have contended the tax discourages trading, and that its relaxation would increase confidence in the market.

Any Treasury recommendations for modifying this levy would be contained in a forthcoming tax revision report to Congress.

At the Securities Commission, officials continued in silence an hour-to-hour watch on the market. Some persons have suggested that relaxation of the commission's rules on trading by "insiders" would ease the market situation, but the commission has given no indication this is being considered.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Acme Wire vtc (2g) | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| 700 | Aero Sup Mfg B | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 400 | Air Devices | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Air Investors | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 100 | Ala Pow $6s pf (6) | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 100 | Alles & Fisher | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Allied Prod | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 750 | Alum Co Am | 100½ | 99 | 99½ |
| 100 | Alum Ltd | 81 | 79 | 79 |
| 300 | Am Airlines | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 200 | Am Box Board (1.20g) | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Am Centrifugal | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 400 | Am CitP&LB (.30g) | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 1000 | Am Cyan B (.60a) | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 400 | Am & Fgn P war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 800 | Am Gas&El (1.40) | 25 | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 75 | Am G&E pf (6) | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 200 | Am Gen | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 300 | Am Laun Mch (.80a) | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 25 | Am Mfg (3g) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 200 | Am Lt & T (1.20a) | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 25 | Am Mfg (3g) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 300 | Am Maracaibo | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Am Pneum | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 9900 | Am Sup Power | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 300 | Am Sup P pf | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| 200 | Anch Post F | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 200 | Ang Wupp (.30g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 | Apex Elec (.30g) | 13 | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1100 | Arctur Rad Tube | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1700 | Ark Nat Gas | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 3900 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Art Met Wks (.80) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 400 | Ashland Oil&Ref (.40) | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 100 | As El Ind (.364g) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | Asso G & El | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 6500 | Asso G & El A | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1200 | As G&El pf | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1000 | Asso G&El war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 800 | AtlCstFish (.35g) | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 110 | Atl Cst L Co (2¼e) | 30¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 1700 | Atlas Corp war | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 400 | Atlas Ply (1¾g) | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 2700 | Austin Sil M | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ |
| 900 | Auto V Mach (½a) | 7 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | AveryASons (.60g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 160 | Axton Fis A | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 2300 | Bald Loco war | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 400 | Bald Rub (½a) | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Bards Dis (.07½g) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 600 | Bari Sta Stl | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 100 | Bark Ir Wks (6%f) | 6 | 4¾ | 5 |
| 200 | Beech Aire | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 400 | Bell Aire | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 40 | BellTelPa pf (6½) | 117 | 116½ | 117¾ |
| 2000 | Berk&G Furn | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1100 | Berk&G F war | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 125 | Bickfords pf (2½) | 33m | 33 | 33¼ |
| 1000 | Bliss EW | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 25 | Bliss & Laugh | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 200 | Blue Ridge (.15g) | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Bourjois | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Bown Bilt H | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | Bown Bilt H 2pf | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1000 | Braz T&L (.90g) | 17¾ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 200 | Breze Corp | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 200 | Brewster Aero | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 400 | BridgptMach (¾g) | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ |
| 20 | Brid Mach pf (7) | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 100 | BrightStarEIB B | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1300 | Brill A | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Brill B | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Brill pf | 22½ | 21½ | 22½ |
| 100 | Brillo Mfg (.80) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 400 | BrAm T reg | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 50 | Brown Co pf | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 500 | BrownF&W (1.05g) | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 100 | Brown Rub (.60a) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 700 | Brown F Dist | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 200 | Buf N&EP pf (1.60) | 22m | 22⅛ | 22¼ |
| 500 | Bunk Hill&S (1½g) | 18 | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 100 | Burma Ltd (.40?g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Burry Bis (¼g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Cab El Prod vtc | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1100 | Can Ind Alc A | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| 900 | Can Marc Wire | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 2100 | Carib Syn (½h) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Carman B | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2300 | Carnegie Met | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| 1800 | Carrier Corp | 33 | 31¾ | 32¾ |
| 200 | Carter (JW) (.60g) | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ |
| 300 | Casco Prod (2¾g) | 15¼ | 15 | 15 |
| 1000 | Catalin Am | 3½ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 30 | Celluloid 1 pf (4k) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 300 | Cen & Sw Ut | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Cen Hud G&E (.80) | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Cen Ohio St (1.20g | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 2900 | Cen St El | 1 | ¾ | ¾ |
| 50 | Cen St El 6% pf | 6½ | 6 | 6 |
| 1100 | Centrif Pi (.40) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Charis (1½) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 50 | Cherry Bur n (1.40a) | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 600 | Chief Cons | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Childs pf | 50 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 16600 | Cities Service | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1¾ |
| 400 | Cit Serv pf | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 35 | City & Suburb Homes | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 600 | City Auto Stpg | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 400 | Claude Neon Lts | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 500 | Cleve Tract | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 300 | Club Al Uten | 1½ | 1 | 1 |
| 2100 | Colon Develop | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 600 | Colo Fuel & I war | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| 25 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 900 | Colum O & G | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 |
| 900 | Comwlth Edis | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 400 | Comwlths Distrib | ⅛ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 125 | Comm Pw & Lt 1pf | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 50 | Comm Pub Svc (1a) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Commn Wa Svc | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Cons Biscuit | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 2500 | Cons Cop Min | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 700 | Cons Gas Ut | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 500 | Cons Ret Strs | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Cons Stl Corp | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Cont Roll & Stl | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 300 | Cook Paint&V (.60a) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 200 | Cooper-Bess | 9¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 100 | Coop-Bess pr pf | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 100 | Copper Range | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 200 | Cord Corp | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Corroon & Rey | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 1200 | Cosden Petro | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 100 | Cosden Pet pf (2½) | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 200 | Cramp & Sons | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 800 | Creole Pet (½g) | 23½ | 23 | 23 |
| 900 | Crocker Wh | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| 3100 | Croft Brewing | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 200 | Crown C2Pet n (.10g) | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 500 | Crown Drug | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Cuban Tob | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 200 | Cuneo Press (2) | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 800 | Cusi Mex | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 900 | Darby Pet (½) | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅞ |
| 200 | Dayton Rub | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 500 | Derby Oil | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 | Dejay Strs (.80) | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Davenp Hos | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 700 | Detroit Gasket (1) | 9½ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Det Ed&M2pf (1.20) | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 800 | Det Gray Ir (.04) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 800 | Det Mich Stove | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 700 | Det Paper Prod (¼) | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 200 | Det Stl Prod (1½g) | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 200 | Domin St & Coal | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ |
| 100 | Dubilier Con (.15g) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 50 | Duke Power (2¾g) | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 100 | Duval Tex | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1200 | Eagle Pich L (.30g) | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11½ |
| 400 | East Gas & F | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | East G&F 6%pf (3) | 39 | 38 | 38 |
| 25 | East Mall Iron | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 200 | East Sta Corp | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 300 | Easy Was MB) ¾g) | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Eisler Elec (3½pf) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 20400 | El Bond&Sh | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅜ |
| 300 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 58 | 55 | 55½ |
| 100 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5) | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 100 | El Pow As (.15g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | El Pow As A (.15g) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | El P&L war | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Electrol vtc | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Emp G&F 8% pf | 32¼ | 31½ | 32¼ |
| 150 | Emp G&F 7% pf | 31 | 30½ | 31 |
| 300 | Equity Corp | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Esquire Coronet Inc | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Europe El deb rt | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1100 | Evans Wallo | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 50 | Evans Wallo pf | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 500 | Ex-Cell-o Corp (.60g) | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 700 | Fairchild Av | 3 | 2½ | 2½ |
| 600 | Falstaff Brew | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 200 | Fedder Mfg (.85g) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 500 | Ferro Enam (1½g) | 21¾ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 300 | Fidelio Brew | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 700 | Fink Rub | 6½ | 6 | 6 |
| 50 | Fla P&L $7 pf | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 400 | Ford M Can A (1) | 16¾ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| 1200 | Ford Mot Ltd (.213g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Fox (P Brew (1a) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Frankl Ray (½g) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 400 | Gen Alloys | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 100 | Gen Firepfg (.55g) | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 300 | Gen Invest | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 10 | Gen Pub S pf (6) | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 100 | Gen Rayon A | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 600 | Gen Tel (1a) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 200 | Gilbert (A C) | 8 | 7½ | 8 |
| 1100 | Glen Alden (¼g) | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 600 | Godchaux Sug B | 12 | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Goldfield Con | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Gorh Mfg vtc (2¼g) | 22¼ | 22 | 22 |
| 600 | Grand Nat Films | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 200 | Gray Tel P S (1) | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 70 | Gt Atl & P ny (6a) | 78¾ | 78 | 78¾ |
| 100 | Green T & D | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ |
| 100 | Greyhound Prod (½g) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 1800 | Gulf Oil (¾g) | 44¼ | 43⅛ | 43⅞ |
| 400 | Hartman Tob | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 400 | Harvard Brew | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Hat Corp Am B (.80g) | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 600 | Hecla Min (.70g) | 9¼ | 8¾ | 8⅞ |
| 100 | Holling Gold (.65a) | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 20 | Harn & Hard 5% pf | 102¾ | 102 | 102¾ |
| 800 | Hud Bay M & S (¾g) | 21¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 300 | Humble Oil (1⅜g) | 65½ | 65⅛ | 65½ |
| 100 | Hum'l Ross Fib (.40g) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 100 | Huyler's Del | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Hygrade Fd | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Hygrade Sylv (2¾g) | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 100 | Ill Iowa Pow | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 100 | Ill Zinc (¾g) | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 3000 | Imp Oil Can (½a) | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Imp Tb Can (.52½g) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Indus Finan vtc | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 75 | Indus Finan pf | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Ins Co N Am (2a) | 53 | 52 | 52 |
| 100 | Int-Hyd-El war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Int Hyd-El pf | 14 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 5400 | Int Pap & Pow war | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ |
| 300 | Inter Radio (.85g) | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 700 | Inter Prod | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 5900 | Internat Pet (1½a) | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ |
| 400 | Inter S Raz B | 6 | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 100 | Inter Util A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 400 | Inter Util B | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 700 | Inter Vitamin (½) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Inters Pw Del pf | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 400 | Invest Roy (.06a) | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Iron Fire vtc (1.20) | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 200 | Irving Air Ch (1) | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 500 | Ital Superpow A | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 600 | Jacobs Co (½g) | 9½ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 25 | JCP&L 5½% pf (5½) | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 20 | JCP&L 6%2pf (6) | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 200 | Jonas & Naum (.30g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 500 | Jones & Lau Stl | 42⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ |
| 600 | Ken Rad T (⅜g) | 12½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 2000 | Kingsb Brew | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Tilo Roof (1) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Tob Prod Exp (.15e) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1000 | Tonopah Belm | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Tonopah Min | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Trans-Lux (.20) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 1000 | Transweet Oil | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 100 | Tri-Cont war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Tubize Chat | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | Tubize Ch A (4g) | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 500 | Tung-Sol Lamp | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Tung Sol L pf (.80) | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 100 | Ulen & Co 7½% pf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Unexcelled Mfg | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Union G Can (.60) | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 100 | Un Prm F Sts (.80) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 200 | Nnited Aire war | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Unit Corp war | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 7600 | Unit Gas | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 900 | Unit Gas war | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3600 | Unit Lt & Pow A | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Unit Lt & Pow B | 2& | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1600 | Unit Lt & P cv pf | 22 | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 100 | Unit Prof Sh (.10g) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 400 | Unit Shipyds B | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 25 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 200 | Unit Specialts (1.40) | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 100 | U S & Int Sec | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 800 | U S Foil B (½g) | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | U S Lines pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | U S Radiator | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 700 | U S Rub Recl | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1300 | Unit Verde Ext (1g) | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 1600 | Unit Wall P (.15g) | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ |
| 500 | Univ Corp vtc | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Univ Prod (1½g) | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 200 | Utah Idaho Sug (.15g) | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 25 | Utah P&L $6 (2.92k) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 500 | Util Pow & Lt | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 50 | Util P&L pf | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 200 | Util & Ind pf | 1¾ | 1B | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Van Norm&T (1.60) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 200 | Venez Mex Oil | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Venezuel Pet | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Vogt Mfg (.80g) | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ |
| 300 | Waco Aire | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 900 | Walker Min | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Wayne Knit M | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 500 | Wellington Oil | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 600 | WentworthMfg(¼g) | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 1700 | West Va C & C | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 200 | West Air Exp | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | Wms Oil-O-Mat (⅛g) | 4⅞ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Williams (RC) (.30g) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | WisPL7%pf (3.93⅜k | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 400 | Wolverine Port Cem | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 500 | WolverineTube (.4⅝g) | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 400 | Wright Marg (.40a) | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 100 | Young Stl Door new | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 200 | Yukon Gold (.12g) | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ |

**Domestic Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Ala Pow 5s '68 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 3 | Ala Pow 4½s '67 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 2 | Am G&E 5s 2028 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 7 | Am P&L 6s 2016 | 79 | 77 | 78 |
| 15 | Ark Lou Gas 4s '51 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Ark P&L 5s '56 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 1 | As Elec 4½s '53 | 38⅞ | 38 | 38⅛ |
| 19 | As G&E 5s '50 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| 6 | As G&E 5s '68 | 33¼ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 5 | As G&E 4½s '49C | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 | As T&T 5½s '55 A | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 | Baldw L 5s XW | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 37 | Baldw L 6s '38 xw st | 73½ | 71 | 72 |
| 3 | Birm El 4½s '68 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 4 | Birming Gas 5s '59 | 67 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 17 | Can Pac 6s '42 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 | Caro P&L 5s '56 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 |
| 1 | Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 | Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 | Cen Ill PS 4½s 67F | 91½ | 91¾ | 91½ |
| 7 | Cep P&L 5s 56 | 87⅛ | 86 | 86 |
| 1 | Cen Pow 5s 57D | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 2 | Cen St El 5s 48 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 3 | Cen S P&L5½s53 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 2 | Chi Ry cod 5s 27 | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | Cin St Ry 6s 55B | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 43 | Cities Serv 5s 50 | 55½ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 5 | Cit Serv Gas 5½s 42 | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 | Cit S P&L 5½s49 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ |
| 9 | Cit S Pow5½s52 | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| 5 | Comw'l Ed 4s 81F | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 3 | Com P&L 5s 57 | 65⅝ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 1 | Con Gas Ut 6s43st | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 6 | Cont G&E 5s 58A | 70¾ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 15 | Del El Pow 5½s 59 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 5 | Det C Gas 5s 50B | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 8 | East G&F 4s 56A | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 22 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 7 | Emp P&R 5½s 42 | 70¼ | 69⅝ | 69⅞ |
| 5 | Erie Ltg 5s 67 | 105 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 6 | Fstone Ct M 5s 48 | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 | Fsone Tire 5s 42 | 103¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 7 | Fla P&L 5s 54 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 4 | Gary E&G 5s 44 st | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 32 | Gatin P 5s 56 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 14 | Glen Ald Coal 4s '65 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ |
| 5 | Gobel 4½s A | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 14 | Guar Inv 5s '48 A | 32½ | 29 | 29 |
| 10 | Hous Gulf G 6s '43 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 5 | Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C | 85 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 14 | Ill Pow&L 6s '53 | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 2 | Ind&Mich 5s '57 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 5 | Ind El 6s '47 | 87¼ | 86

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada
(Continued)

### PAYING GUESTS

BEAUTIFUL home for elderly person or couple; every comfort; private family; one person $15, two, $25 per week. FRANKLIN BRETT, Duxbury, Mass.

**GUESTS**

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Excellent accommodations for guests at reasonable rates in select neighborhood. MRS. MARY VAN H. EZERMAN, Hostess, 343 North East 27th Street.

### PIANO TUNING

MURRAY S. DORFER, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel Mid. 0766 or Center Newton 3074.

### PIANOS WANTED

WANTED, pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands; any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

### PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave. Boston Ken 4051 3277

### REAL ESTATE

**BELMONT SACRIFICE**

I MUST dispose of my custom-built Belmont home at once. 6 sunny rooms, large screened porch. Thoroughly modern and in perfect condition. Large lot of land. Garage. Will consider any reasonable offer. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER, 103 Winn St., BELmont 2476-W

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
**FOR RENT**
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE, 108 Village Hill Rd., Belmont Hill, Mass., 9-room colonial, beautifully designed; can be seen any afternoon from 2 to 5 by special appointment. Call builder, Malden 0792.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE
Three-story brick flat building (5 and 6 rooms); opposite park; $5500; reasonable terms; good condition. E. W. JACOB, 473 New York Ave., Union City, N. J.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Sacrifice, 10 rooms, oil heat; junction 3 main sts.; modern, excellent for professional man; offer. Tel. Malden 1838.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 338 Tappan St. (near Beacon St.)—Beautiful room, fireplace, bath, smaller rooms; excellent home table. LON. 0160

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, pleasant rooms, adjoining baths; meals optional. Gentlemen preferred; near Coolidge Corner. Asp. 7348.

### ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable rooms opposite The Mother Church; permanent or transient. MISS PARKS, Com. 4659.

BOSTON—Well furnished room in private apartment, elevator; near The Mother Church. 319 Huntington Ave., Suite 36. Tel. Com. 1113.

BOSTON, 322 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Rooms, comfortable and homelike; convenient location. WARREN, Com. 7573.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 2, Apt. 3. Furnished rooms, single and double; near Fenway; reasonable; breakfast optional.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large front room, 2d floor; sunny room, 3d floor, water in closet. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 55 Strathmore Rd.—Room with bath; also large room with sun porch. Furnished. Reservoir section. Asp. 0912.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual double room adjoining bath; near Beacon St. 39 Carlton St. ASP. 8083.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO 6607.

N. Y. C., 600 Riverside Drive, Apt. 62—Outside single, double, next bath; conveniently located; privileges; reasonable.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Pleasant home with private family for young woman or man; on ocean front; transportation. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—3 large attractive living-bedrooms; near Dupont Circle; young ladies preferred. Potomac 0420.

### SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SEE our advertisement in the Monitor Oct. 13; opening for men and women to sell our Christmas line; commission advanced; unusual opportunity during next 2 weeks special sale. REAL SILK. Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling famous Everwear Hosiery; nationally advertised lingerie; men's shirts, hose; also Christmas specialties; big commissions. NEWMARK COMPANY, 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418, 120 West 42nd St., Suite 1103, New York City.

### SINGERS WANTED

TENORS, BASSES, ALTOS, SOPRANOS for Choral Club preparing Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Inquire MISS JESSIE DODD, Hotel Hemenway, Boston. KEN. 4330.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and downstairs, middle-aged Protestant; references say "excellent cook, economical, careful, capable full charge." Address S. B., 14 Worcester St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED Sec'y-Stenographer. Legal and other lines. Permanent or temporary position. RUBY GOLDSMITH, 158 Peachtree Circle, Atlanta, Ga.

EXPERIENCED young woman, colored, wishes position as part-time maid; references. Phone HIGhlands 4484, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position companion, reader, secretary to cultured lady. Christian Scientist preferred; unencumbered; travel, references. Write Box M-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by Parisien, conversation, beginners, advanced; private or class; reasonable. 600 Riverside Drive, Apt. 62, N. Y. C. ED. 4-8276.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION
Sherman Square Studios, New York City
Modern approach meeting the needs of children, adults, teachers.
Tel. Boulevard 8-2543

PIANIST, 5 years a conservatory teacher, desires pupils; attractive rates; will come to homes. See LOUISE H. JOHNSON, Mus. B., 83 Gainsboro St., Boston. Kenmore 7680.

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd. N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

### WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

## ALABAMA

### BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**JACKS**
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
*All Good Grades of*
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

**Kaufman's, INC.**
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR. WATTS BLDG.

PIANOS—RADIOS
REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
E. E. FORBES
403 N. 20th Street

**ICE**
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

*Family Service Laundry*
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

### BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

**McCORMACK BROS.**
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Permanent Waves of Distinction
$3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
*Caheens*

### MOBILE

**Vanity Beauty Parlor**
Russian Kura — A perfect scalp cleanser. The new machineless Permanent Wave, comfortable and cool.
Special price on all work by presenting this Advertisement
210 ST. FRANCIS ST. DEX 2827

**Store Your Winter Garments with**
**White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.**
*Over twenty years of honest dealing*
Phone Dexter 1377

*Give Your Family a Tasty Treat Try*
PHILLIPS Boston Style SOUPS
18 VARIETIES
GREER'S STORES
All Over Town

**JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC**
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1079

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: Dexter 5020-5021
COAL
COKE — WOOD
*"We appreciate your business"*

### MONTGOMERY

*"Results, Not Excuses"*
ACME
ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Cantilever Shoes
*For Men, Women, Children*
*Oscar Covington*
FOOT HEALTH SHOP of Perfect Foot
Imprint
101 Bell Bldg. (Ground Floor)

**DAVIS MOTOR CO.**
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

**Klein & Son**
*Jewelers*
SILVERWARE - CHINA
*Distinctive Gifts*
Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
**HILL'S**
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Have Them Cleaned Right
**AMERICAN CLEANERS**
*CEDAR 3244*
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theater

*Lane-Mallory*
*In Capitol Clothing Store*
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE O-417

## FLORIDA

### BRADENTON

*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

### CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats and Bakery Goods

### DAYTONA BEACH

MATHER-BARNES
Ridgewood and Volusia Ave.
FINE FURNITURE
STOVES, RUGS, RADIOS
MR. AMOS DEATHERAGE, Manager

## FLORIDA

### FORT LAUDERDALE

**Cal's Shoe Repair**
*Specializing in Ladies' Work*
322 S. Andrews Ave.

BARLITT'S MARKET
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
*Complete Line of Foods*
Phone 44

Florida Rentals
Houses and Apartments
R. F. THOMPSON
with L. C. MILLER & CO.
*Realtors*
227 S. E. FIRST AVENUE

### JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

*Now!*
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
*Sterchi's*
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

*For Men Who Demand the Finest!*
Bench Made Suits
Tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
50.00
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

Tupper Coal Company
*Original Genuine*
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
*Established 23 Years*
*Exclusive Models at Popular Prices*
219 Main Street Phone 5-6746

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

Sears
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

### MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S W Eighth St. Near 17th Ave
*The Best to Be Had in Foods.*
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N W 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

"ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT *PAINT*"
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 West Flagler Phone 2-7443

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Tropical Beauty Salon
*All branches of Beauty Culture give nby*
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
*Where Food Prices Are Made*
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

*"Best Quality Work"*
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
*"We Pick Up and Deliver"*
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone 7-2465

**William B. Peterson**
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

### MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS
*Member of Miami Beach Realty Board*
J. ALLEN BROWN
Phone 5-4319 605 Lincoln Road

### ORLANDO

*Shop at*
Sears
MORE!
during our
"THRILLER DAYS!"
Oct. 14th through Oct. 23rd
Orlando—Florida

**Lloyd's**
FURNITURE COMPANY
*Homefurnishings*
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Ave. at Marks

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
49 W. Concord. nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

*Central Florida's Largest Stove Dealers*
*Also—Furniture at*
TURNERS
140 W. Central 384 No. Orange Ave.
Orlando, Fla.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

*Smart Fashions For Mi-lady's*
Fall Wardrobe
Dickson-Ives
*The Woman's Store*

### SARASOTA

*GENERAL INSURANCE*
*REAL ESTATE*
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

MILADY'S
BEAUTY SALON
*Electrical Facials*
*"Bonat" Permanent Waving*
Fla. Theater Bldg. Phone 2148

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

**Moderne Beauty Shop**
*Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture*
Beginning our fourth season with you. We thank you for your friendly patronage.
215 MAIN STREET Phone 6546
Same qualified personnel.

### ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
*HOME OWNED*

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## FLORIDA

### ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
*Funeral Home*
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
*for*
FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
*Completely Air-Conditioned*
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

BUY YOUR ICE
FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

### WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
*"Everywhere on Everything"*
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

**BOOTH'S**
Restaurant
COOL, CLEAN, CONVENIENT
*Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner at Popular Prices*
205 So. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

### WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

*You'll Enjoy Trading at*
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
*Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive*

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5189

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA
(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

*For all lines of*
FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE
*Call*
HOWARD PATTILLO
INSURANCE AGENCY
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

### MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
**DANNENBERG'S**
*Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store*
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

For Your FERTILIZER, FALL SEEDS and BULBS
*See*
Karsten Denson Co.

Visit Bide-a-Wee Cottage
A completely furnished 8-room house on our second floor, showing the newest styles in home decorating.
Wood-Peavy Furniture Co.

*For Complete Service*
BOB STEVENS
SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

C. Huhn and Son
HARDWARE
CHINAWARE
Phone 1275 408-10 Mulberry St.

### SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
*Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes*

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E.A.S.T
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
*Also Strutwear Hosiery*
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
*Furniture—Carpets*
*Interior Decorators*

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
*We specialize in making special shoes.*
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing Work Called For and Delivered
Marnez Shop Millinery
*Exclusive Agents*
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

*Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys*
**The Jones Co.**
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

**COAL**
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

### GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
PHIL R. CARLTON
INCORPORATED
REAL ESTATE—RENTS
INSURANCE—BONDING
CARLTON BUILDING
Opposite Courthouse Dial 8157

**EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that seems to response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

# European
## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 6691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS
Education, French, Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. M. BOUE, 33, R. Erlanger, Paris.

### FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

### ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND — Wohn-Schlafzimmer mit Comfort zu vermieten. Frau Chauvie, Forchstrasse 135, Zürich 8. Tel. 28.763. Bed-sitting room to let.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

HOTEL or private, Frenchman, trained interpreter, commercial correspondent, seeks situation anywhere abroad. NEGEL, 48 rue Daguerre, Paris (14e).

## DUTCH EAST INDIES

### BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

# Europe

## DENMARK

### COPENHAGEN

Kolonialvarer
Elisabeth Petersen
Vesterbrogade 98c. Telef. Vester 8898
PERSIL ATA IMI
RUGA DANOCRISP (Knaekbrød)
GALLE & JESSEN'S CHOCOLADER

"ØBRO"
*Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg*
Classensgade 57
Tlf.. Øbro. 6669
*Førende Magasin for Damehatte*
"MIMOSA"
Købmagergade 29, Nørrebrogade 72
Vesterbrogade 138 Pilealle 55
MILLINERY

## HOLLAND

### AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

*Kermer & Pouwels*
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wilde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

WILLEM SLOOT
—ETSEN —SCHILDERSTUKKEN
—ENCADREMENTEN
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen
Erkend Installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
TEL. 28004

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

Electr Model Rund- Kaifs-en Varkenssiagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

### RYSWYK Z. H.

Technisch Bureau PAS
Ryswyk Z. H. Rembrandtkade 4.
Tel.: 118802
Leidschendam Damlaan Tel.: 99
Electro—Gas—Sanitaire and Radio Apparaten

### THE HAGUE

ENGLISH CONVERSATION LESSONS
Given by
MISS EOLA du FRESNE
BRONZE MEDAL L. A. M.
25 Populierstraat 25. The Hague

SARA BOTTEMA
Certificated Violin Teacher
VIOLIN LESSONS and ENSEMBLE PLAYING
van AERSSENSTRAAT 209 Tel. 555187

Coöp. Society "EIGEN HULP"
Noordwal 107 's-Gravenhage
Telefoon 112174 (3 Lynen)
Aardappelen en Wales Anthraciet bestellen "Eigen Hulp" bellen! 33.41.30
Potatoes and Welsh Anthracite

*ELECTRIC PRINTING*
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weerde van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs—Pelterven
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
137 Laan v Meerdervoort Tel. 235231

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE
(Continued)

MRS. L. Bekker
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 21, 's-Gravenhage
Oeth: Sinael 26, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit
van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

Family Hotel-Pension
VICTOR HAAS
Proprietor
Nieuwstraat 182-184 Tel. 55 44 20
Central Heating
Rooms with running Hot and Cold water.

## NORWAY

### OSLO

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
*Everything in Shoes*

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
*Any and all books.*
Stationery Telephone 11231

THV. MARTHINSEN
Karl Johans gate 19.
*Jewellers, Goldsmith*
Souvenirs, Beautiful Enamelware.

Astrid L. Arnesen
N. SLOTTS GATE 10
Knitwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Dresses, etc.

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
*Wool Specialists*
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

*Myrstedts Matthörna*
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

*Lagerson's* SHOE STORE
*Established 1874*
KUNGSGATAN 4

J. F. Broms & Son
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

*Gillberg's*
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
SYSTRARNA HULTGREN A.B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
Biblioteksgatan 12
*Swedish Fancy Work & Yarns*

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

*Rindlisbach*
Das Haus für Nouveautés, Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie, Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
*(Drapery, Underlinen)*

Gautschy Kuhn A. G.
Baumleingasse 10
TRICOT-KLEIDER auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(Knitted Goods)

Pelze
B. ELSE A.G.
Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

SPECIALTY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

CHAPELLERIE
*(Hatters)*
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel

HETTINGER
*Carpets — Linoleum*
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M. B. K. G.

NAVILLE & CIE, A. G.
Stationery, Books
*Fashion Books*
Barfüsserhof. M.B.K.G.

KLING-JENNY
Alles für
PHOTO KINO
Careful Photographic Work
Freiestrasse 105 Tel. 27.406
Jakobstrasse 5

SEE NEXT PAGE

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL (Continued)

MERCURE
*The Shop for Quality*
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Stationery - Bookbinding

CARL MARTIN
Kohlenberg 4-6 Tel. 46.560

### BERNE

The Leading Department Store of Berne.
**Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne**
MARKTGASSE - AMTHAUSGASSE
Sports Articles
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

A smart Coat or Costume
An elegant Day or Evening Gown
ARE SIGNED
**Couture Nora**
Marktgasse 51, Berne Tel. 26.067

FIRST CLASS RECORDS
RADIO MUSIC
Music House

MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850 Spitalgasse 20

**THALYSIA**
*Korsette und Büstenhalter*
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
*for*
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

UHREN
WATCHES. JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
*Lorrainestr. 13, Berne*

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
*First Class Goods*
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Dinner Sets
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

*All Sorts of* BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ED. MEYER-v. BERGEN
*Installation and Sale of*
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

### BIEL

Bonneterie
**E. & M. Tanner**
Hosiery recommande

### BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal. Wood. etc.)

### GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(PORK BUTCHER)

Tailleur pour Dames et Messieurs
E. MEYER
Boulevard des Philosophes 5
Tel. 42.937
(*Tailor*)

FOURRURES
H. GHERARDI
8 Place des Eaux-Vives
(FURS)

## SWITZERLAND

### LAUSANNE

JATON S.A.
*Special Shop for Elegant Shoes*
BALLY
Exclusive Models

### MONTREUX

Bazar de Montreux
Toys, Wood Carvings, Souvenirs, Leather Goods
MME. C. GLOHR
15 Avenue du Kursaal Tel. 63.152

### NEUCHATEL

Les savons Schnyder et la poudre Bienna 7 sont en vente dans la magasins.

ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
(Groceries, soaps, etc.)

Confiserie-Pâtisserie
CHARLES HÄNI
RUE DE L'HOPITAL
Tea-Room—Pastry—Tourtes
Speciality: Chocolate Candies

GUYE-ROSSELET Fils
Tue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Paraplues, Articles de voyage. Réparations.
(Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs)

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
Rue St. Maurice
*Chaussures — Maroquinerie — Chemiserie pour Messieurs. Footwear, etc.*

KUFFER & CIE, S.A.
RUE ST. HONORE
Electricité - Radios
Installations
*(Wireless Sets, Etc.)*

### STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
*(Stationery and Bookshop)*
TSCHAGGELAR
SCHÖNE SCHREIBPAPIERE

### THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

### ZURICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardsack-Zähringerstr. Sellergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Blumenhaus Kreuzplatz
O. HAUSER
empfiehlt sich für Blumenlieferung für Zürich
"Fleurop" Blumenspendenvermittlung Flowers

*You will find a large choice of*
GLASS AND CHINA
*Kitchen and Household Articles at*
**Carl Ditting**
Haus- u. Küchengeräte. Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstr. 26 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes. Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.447 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

E. Hugentobler
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
Zurich, Limmatquai 130 Tel. 24.467
FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES
FINEST JEWELLERY

MALER-GESCHÄFT
ROBERT SPILLMANN
TEL. 25.971 HAMMERSTR. 11
Solideste Ausführung aller Maler-Arbeiten sowie Tapeziern
*(Painter)*

H. SENN-BRUNNER
WOLLE
Anleitung zu Handarbeiten
Mercerie Bonneterie
Seefeldstrasse 43
(Haberdashery. Wool, Etc.)

Gautschy Kuhn A. G.
Bahnhofstrasse 46
Eingang Augustinergasse
Tricot Kleider auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(Knitted Goods)

TAXI—BETRIEB
*Tag und Nacht—Autotouren*
L. JUNG, Honggerstrasse 71
Tel. 63.466 (Taxis)

HETTINGER
*Carpets — Linoleum*
Talacker 24, Zürich Tel. 37.786

**PELZ**
MANTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Schiffländeplatz 24 (FURS)

**Recoullé A. G.**
beste Bezugsquelle für
Linoleum, Teppiche, Tapeten
18 Uraniastrasse 18 (CARPETS)

COIFFEUR pour DAMES
*Haarfärben—Dauerwellen*
J. KLENKE
Bahnhofstrasse 33 Tel. 36.139
(HAIRDRESSER)

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH (Continued)

JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Fenner
Rathausbrücke
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Samte, Garnituren
*Silk and Wool Materials*

DIE WERKSTÄTTE
für elegante Pelze
**Geiger & Hutter**
Limmatquai 138
(FURS)

**Uebersax**
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

E. Osswald
DELICATESSEN
MATERIALWAREN
KREUZPLATZ 16 - STORCHENGASSE 8
RIGIPLATZ
(GROCERIES, etc.)

KLARA MÜLLER
KREUZPLATZ 20
Wolle für alle Zwecke, Damenstrümpfe
Handschuhe, Wollwäsche.
(Wool, stockings, underwear, etc.)

GESCHWISTER RANDON
Limmatquai 128. Tel. 22.511
GLOVES and STOCKINGS

HALLER-HOTZ
BUTCHER
Zürichbergstr. 70
gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations. Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty), Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

### DURBAN

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
*Noted for*
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home-made Pickles a Speciality
6-8 Commercial Road Phone 22493
(Opposite Borough Market)

SHEPSTONE HALL PRIVATE HOTEL
167 Smith Street Phone 24176
(Midway Beach and Town)
New Modern Building
EXCELLENT CUISINE
Terms on Application
Proprietress: Mrs. M. Ryland

"STEVENS"
*Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours.*
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving—From £1. 1. 0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto:
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders Taken for Any
HANDMADE GARMENTS
*Principals:* MISS IVY YOUNG, MISS DOREEN SCOTT
21 Chester House (next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

The Estcourt Butchery
*Family Butchers*
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities:—Sausages, Bolony, Waverley Hams and Bacons.
Twin Streams Butter.
Stall 12 City Market Phone 20221
*Grocers and General Dealers*

LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

### EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

### JOHANNESBURG

GREAVES
*for*
GIFTS
*JEWELLERS*
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

ADIE & CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Temporary premises during rebuilding.
MORAY HOUSE
SMAL ST., Opp. New Post Office

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

*For Quality* *For Value*

**Cleghorns**
CAPE TOWN - PORT ELIZABETH
*Everything for*
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDESSSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, Tinting, etc. Fully qualified staff in attendance.
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St. Johannesburg
*Owned and controlled by*
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
*"The Better Service Station"*
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Malcolmson & Paterson
ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
COMPANY SECRETARIES
Members of the Real Estate Agents Institute
To Buy, Build or Sell Property See Us
We are here to serve and advise you
Phones 33/5878, 33/5879
Maritime House, Cor. Loveday and Main Streets, Johannesburg.

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggien and L. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Wagstaff & Moller
*Typewriter Experts and Stationers*
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

MYRAY'S
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
5 Downing Mansions, 1st Floor, Eloff St.
Phone 22-3829 Johannesburg
*The House of Quality*
Thrupp & Co
(Estab 1892)
*Grocers and Provision Merchants*
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
*Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg*
High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

### PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - - - LTD.
*'Sales on Service'*
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.

• PETROL • OILS

PEACH & HATTON, LTD.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS AND SHOP FITTERS
Phone 3057 136 Church Street

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

### PRETORIA

Phone 3188 P. O. Box 80
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw Late Manager Outfitting Department Sechold's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and o/a/c paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
*High Class Footwear*
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

## Union of South Africa

### PRETORIA (Continued)

"KULZ"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
*We are stockists for Max Factor's Beauty Preparations*
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries St.
Bourke Trust Buildings
Pretoria

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
*Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description*
Efficient service available at all times, including Sundays.
Stockists of Tires, Tubes and all motor spares. Reasonable prices.

### ROODEPOORT

The Model Printing Co.
P. O. Box 209, Roodepoort
Phone 108
GENERAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

**Australia**

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### PARRAMATTA

TOOLS
For all Trades The Farm & Home
PHONE U.W. 9234
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes, Electric Supplies, Crockery
GLASSWARE

McEWANS, Ltd.
*HIGH CLASS GROCERS*
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

### SYDNEY

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
256 GEORGE STREET
Between Hunter and Bridge Sts.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
*Tailor*
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

SHIRLEY SHOES
*of Quality and Value*
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor's COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches — Oxford Street, George Street op. Regent. George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

### OPTICIANS

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
R. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

LITTLE DUTCH INN
*Luncheons, Afternoon Teas*
Freshly Cut Sandwiches
Homemade meat pies and cakes
MRS. BARBARA WEBB
15 Park Street, opp. Palmer's

*Grocer*
HAROLD NEWEY
246 Parramatta Road, Ashfield
*Orders Called For and Delivered*
Phone UA 1174

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

ANTIQUES
*The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth*
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### SYDNEY (Continued)

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in
Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market St., Sydney Tel. M. 3946

The Toby Tavern
*The Quaintest Cafe in Town*
MRS. E. A. LANE
Private functions catered for
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
*Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner*

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
*All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators*
Callaghan House, 393 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

G. H. MARTIN & CO.
*Organ Specialists*
*We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs, both reed and pipe.*
38 Martin Place M. A. 2759

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
*Tie and Sox Specialist*
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
*Enquire about our Bachelor Service*
Phone F 1502

For Beautiful Floral Tributes of all Descriptions, and Choice Cut Flowers of Quality, ring:
PATSY BRYAN
*Floral Artiste*
86 Pitt St., opp. Angel Pl.
Phone B2564
After Hours, F. M. 3722

PHONE X 1226 PRIVATE J 4592
A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
*Rents Faithfully Collected*
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
*Bull's Chambers, Third Floor*
28 Martin Place BW6268

For Every Radio Requirement
Dick's Radio Service
8 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

MADEMOISELLE CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. SYDNEY Tel. 107-9 Elizabeth St. MA 2597

CHARMIAN DE GROOT
*Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon*
Realistic and Eugene and Non-Electric Permanent Waving
MEZZANINE FLOOR
80 MARKET STREET MA 1725

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for very figure
Phone B 5260

MONTPELLIER PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
*Proprietress*, Mrs. F. M. PAULSEN
PHONE F. 2218

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

HONEYMAN PRESS
*Art and Commercial*
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt Street
Phone: M. A. 5516

DOBBS BROS., LTD.
*House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers*
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

### QUEENSLAND

### BRISBANE

Overells (PTY) LIMITED
*One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores*
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
*The Valley*-BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

PRYCE and READ
*Specialising in Individual Styles*
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS. Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers.
We cordially invite you to call.
173, Adelaide Street, near Edward Street Brisbane

## QUEENSLAND

### BRISBANE (Continued)

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. J2847 Mrs CARLETON, Proprietress

### VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOUSES FLATS
HOMES LANDS
REAL Estate INVESTMENTS
Probate & Mortgage
VALUATIONS
HERE IS SHELTER
See PELHAM PODMORE F.R.E.I.
Sworn Valuator
Commissioner for Affidavits (Evidence Act 1928)
phone U-4730
291 Tooronga Road
Malvern North S. E. 6

INGLEY
183-187 COLLINS ST.
Sportswear
Hosiery
Gloves
MODEL GOWNS and HATS
Phone C. 8866
Est. — 1887.

THE WATTLE
*for* TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS *May be reserved for Private Functions*
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

C. Carlsson
F. 6862

*Ladies' Hairdresser*
ALBANY COURT, 230 COLLINS ST.

FOUNDATIONS of PERSONALITY
CORSETS made to Order
by Parisian Expert
at
LOUIS PELTIER
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston St.

Mabel Clay
for
"Clayknit" KNITWEAR
*Tailored to Measure*
Distinctive Styles—Exclusive Tonings
294 Collins St. C 1
558 Burke Road, Camberwell, and
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds

Art Stephanie Taylor
*Lecturer on Art*
Schools and Parties personally conducted, over
MELBOURNE ART GALLERY
Studio, The Rialto, 497 Collins Street

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC
Catalog Post Free
Nurseries, HAMPTON ST., BRIGHTON

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT 26 Howson St.
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern. S. E. 4

*W. Howard Walter*
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE MU 2607 "NEXT McEWANS"

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4119
PRAHRAN, S. 1

*Good Tailoring*
COSTUMES from £6.6.0 SUITS
Gotal Movitz
Capitol House Swanston St. F. 2211

*General Hardware*
Ironmongery, kitchenware, china, crystal, garden tools, paints, etc.
F. L. LANCASTER
127 Chapel St., Windsor WIN 6735

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil Sold Here
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

## VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE (Continued)

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE
SINGLETONS
ELECTRIC CARPET CLEANING
Estab. 23 years

SYD. B3788 • Melb. F5619

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER
MRS. M. BROWN
481 Toorak Road, Toorak
CORSETS HOSIERY
HABERDASHERY
*Agent for*
KEW CLEANERS
Frocks Cleaned for 3/6 Hats 1/6
Suits Cleaned for ..... 2/6
Phone WIN. 7284
PROMPT SERVICE

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
*Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
*Private Rooms for Entertaining*
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. (3) Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969 and F 8251

*CORSETS*
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert consultations and fittings for every type of figure.
*LINGERIE*
MISS D. WILLIAMS
*Distinctive Foundation Garments*
"WILMAR"
Phone Cent. 5218 294 Lt. Collins Street

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

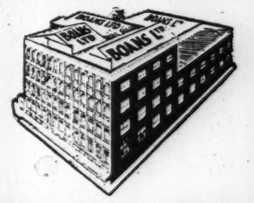
W. D. JOYNT & Company
*Commercial and Color*
PRINTERS
447 LITTLE BOURKE STREET
CENTRAL 7199

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
*Color Work a Specialty*
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

## New Zealand

### AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
*Agents for*
WALKOVER
and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

### CHRISTCHURCH

*Shop at the*
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
*is to be depended on*
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

The Herbert Shoe Co. Ltd.
Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including
LOTUS AND DELTA
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the Children: Kiltie and Joined Shoes
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
*All Work Guaranteed*
Baker & Coy 130 Manchester Street Phone 41-381

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Monitor Movie Guide

### *Durbin-Stokowski Make Music In Original and Amusing Film*

**Big City** (MGM)—Taxi driver's alien wife, whose brother becomes the innocent victim of a taxicab war bombing, is saved from deportation at the last moment by mayoral intervention when the truth outs—as it will. At best a preposterous business, this was certainly not the vehicle for Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Charles Grapewin, Janet Beecher, Eddie Quillan.—Adults and young people.

**Dead End** (United Artists)—Lillian Hellman has kept all that was necessary of Sidney Kingsley's original to make a strong melodrama showing that as the twig is bent in an arid slum street, so the tree is stunted, morally and spiritually. Acting and production are outstanding. Humphrey Bogart, Sylvia Sidney, Marjorie Main, Joel McCrea, Claire Trevor, Allen Jenkins and the boys from the original Broadway cast.—Adults and mature young people.

**Dreaming Lips** (United Artists)—Acting rather than story or special cinematic values makes this a strong emotional tragedy. Wife of a symphony violinist commits suicide rather than hurt her husband by telling him that she loves another man. The principal characters are well portrayed by Elisabeth Bergner, Raymond Massey and Romney Brent.—Aults.

**Fit for a King** (RKO)—Rationality is not what we expect from comic Joe E. Brown. Joe, the bumble-headed reporter on a big European monarchy story, is scooped with breakfast, luncheon and dinner until he solves things by marrying the princess apparent, who is also the central figure of the plot. Helen Mack, Paul Kelly, Harry Davenport, Halliwell Hobbes.—Family.

**Here's Flash Casey** (Grand National)—Eric Linden brings a pleasant boyish quality to this story of a young news cameraman whose speed with a shutter finger brings him plenty of trouble as well as "scoops." Evidently made on a "quickie" schedule, the film is entertaining enough despite the carelessness characteristic of its type. Boots Mallory.—Adults and young people.

**Idol of the Crowds** (Universal)—Hockey has never been the most photographic of subjects, but it provides sufficient excitement for a Grade B version of the old one about a player who refuses a $10,000 bribe from gamblers who want him to throw the series. John Wayne, Sheila Bromley, Billy Burrud.—Adults and young people.

**Life Begins in College** (20th-Fox)—What the Ritz Brothers lack in subtlety they more than make up for in the sheer violence and nonsense of their antics. From a production standpoint, at least, this is the last word in collegiate football musicals. Joan Davis, Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Fred Stone, Nat Pendleton, Dick Baldwin, Joan Marsh.—Family.

**100 Men and a Girl** (Universal)—Grand successor to "Three Smart Girls," in which Deanna Durbin teams with Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra for some of the best recorded music on the screen as yet. Story is wholesomely amusing. Adolphe Menjou doffs his dapper air to play a poverty-stricken trombonist while Mischa Auer looks sadder than ever playing a flute. Laurels all round on the production end, especially for the recording. Eugene Pallette, Alice Brady, Billy Gilbert, Jack Smart, Jed Prouty.—Family.

**Sophie Lang Goes West** (Paramount)—In Hollywood, Sophie outwits a thief who had intended stealing a fabulous diamond being used in a picture. She finds romance and reform with a young man who has given up the relatively quiet life of jewel robbing for the hazardous task of writing scenarios. Fair entertainment. Gertrude Michael, Lee Bowman, Sandra Storme, Larry Crabbe, Barlowe Borland.—Adults and young people.

**They Won't Forget** (Warner Bros.)—This is undoubtedly one of the greatest and most powerful social dramas yet filmed. Mervyn LeRoy, its producer-director, and his script writers, Robert Rossen and Aben Kandel, have fashioned from Ward Greene's "Death in the Deep South" a screen play which indicts hatred, fear and prejudice as the framers of lynch law. Among the players are Claude Rains, Gloria Dickson.—Adults and mature young people.

**Two Who Dared** (Grand National)—Anna Sten comes back in a blown-up story of Russia in the days when an officer of the Tsar could win the love of a beautiful peasant maiden one night and become engaged to an aristocratic girl the next. There is atmosphere aplenty, but the plot lags and the recording is poor. Henry Wilcoxon, John Garrick.—Adults.

**Women Men Marry** (MGM)—How an unscrupulous managing editor philanders with the wife of a hard-working reporter while the latter is out at night exposing a fake medium is the subject of a rather exciting melodrama. Atmosphere is not particularly savory but story and production have been well handled and the acting is good. George Murphy, Josephine Hutchinson, Claire Dodd, Sidney Blackmer, Cliff Edwards—Adults.

**Pictures of Lasting Interest**

**Family:** "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

**Adults and Young People:** "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Make Way for Tomorrow."

**Adults Only:** "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

**(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)**

## Daily Anecdote

### *As Good as His Word*

To look upon treaties as mere scraps of paper is not a modern development. Peter the Great of Russia after countless conflicts with "the last of the Vikings," Charles XII of Sweden, finally conquered his enemy. Then began the building of Russia's new capital, St. Petersburg.

But no treaty was signed with the tiny peninsula kingdom; and Peter's ministers belabored him to see to it to avoid future conflict.

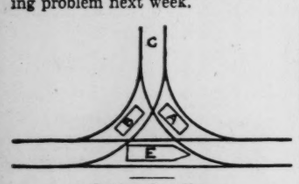
The great Czar rose before them and said: "I have his word. One word from Charles is worth a hundred treaties."

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**A Shunting Problem**

In the sketch below, E represents an engine on the main line of a railroad. A and B represent cars on the two sidings. The portion marked "C" is only long enough to contain one car or the engine. By means of the engine, try moving car B to the position now occupied by car A, and car A where B now stands, leaving the engine finally in its original position. Watch for another shunting problem next week.




**Letter Juggling**

Try forming two different nine-letter words from the following nine letters. Use all nine letters in each word:

A D E I I I N T T

**What Are the Dimensions?**

A certain rug is three feet longer than it is wide. When it was placed on the floor of a room, it left a margin of two feet on each of the four sides. If the area of the floor is 172 square feet greater than that of the rug, what are the dimensions of the floor?

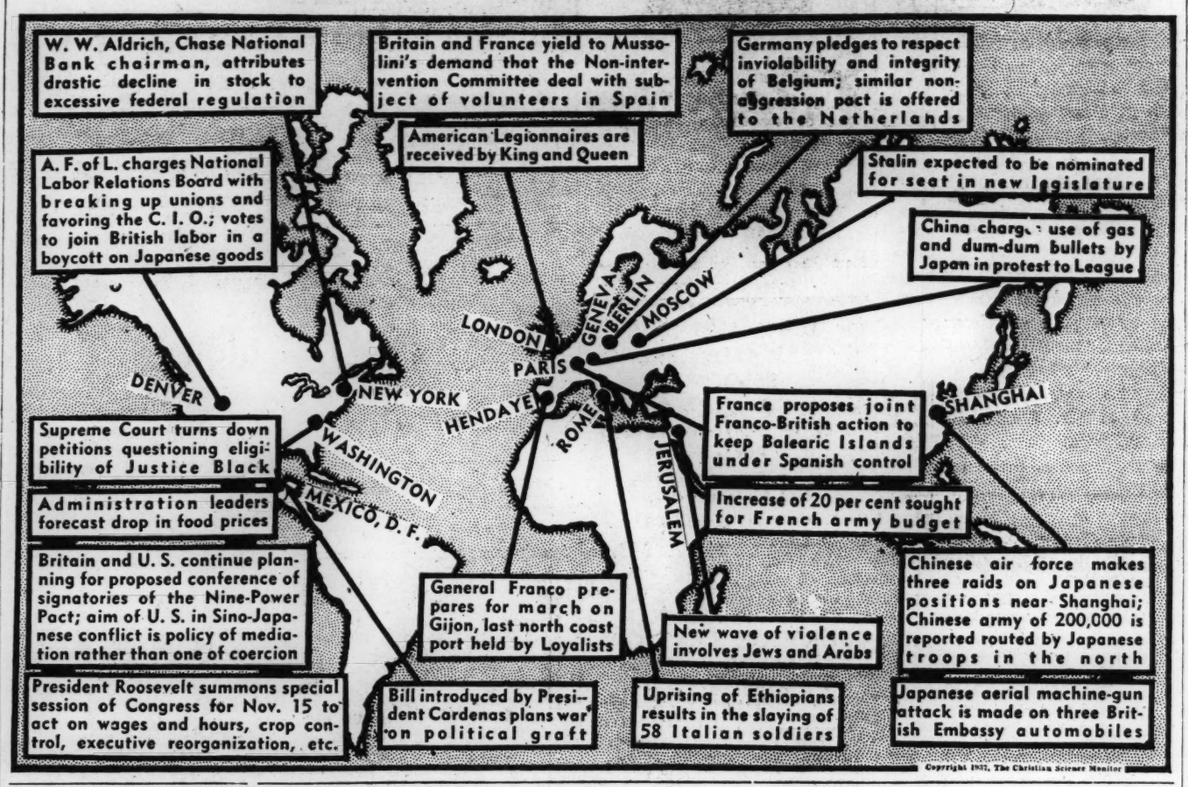
**Characters in Literature**

An Osage City, Kansas, reader shares this list of characters in literature. Try matching the names as indicated by the example checked:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sam | O'Hara | |
| 2 | Oliver | Brandon | |
| 3 | Charles | Weller | ✓ |
| 4 | Bob | Copperfield | |
| 5 | Roderick | Chuzzlewit | |
| 6 | Scarlett | Folensbee | |
| 7 | David | Marner | |
| 8 | Jo | Gratchit | |
| 9 | Martin | Dhu | |
| 10 | Silas | Twist | |

**(Answers Appear on This Page)**

## World News of the Week at a Glance


W. W. Aldrich, Chase National Bank chairman, attributes drastic decline in stock to excessive federal regulation
Britain and France yield to Mussolini's demand that the Non-intervention Committee deal with subject of volunteers in Spain
Germany pledges to respect inviolability and integrity of Belgium; similar non-aggression pact is offered to the Netherlands
American Legionnaires are received by King and Queen
A. F. of L. charges National Labor Relations Board with breaking up unions and favoring the C. I. O.; votes to join British labor in a boycott on Japanese goods
Stalin expected to be nominated for seat in new legislature
China charges use of gas and dum-dum bullets by Japan in protest to League
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
DENVER
NEW YORK
HENDAYE
ROME
JERUSALEM
SHANGHAI
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
Supreme Court turns down petitions questioning eligibility of Justice Black
France proposes joint Franco-British action to keep Balearic Islands under Spanish control
Administration leaders forecast drop in food prices
Increase of 20 per cent sought for French army budget
Britain and U. S. continue planning for proposed conference of signatories of the Nine-Power Pact; aim of U. S. in Sino-Japanese conflict is policy of mediation rather than one of coercion
General Franco prepares for march on Gijon, last north coast port held by Loyalists
Chinese air force makes three raids on Japanese positions near Shanghai; Chinese army of 200,000 is reported routed by Japanese troops in the north
New wave of violence involves Jews and Arabs
President Roosevelt summons special session of Congress for Nov. 15 to act on wages and hours, crop control, executive reorganization, etc.
Bill introduced by President Cardenas plans war on political graft
Uprising of Ethiopians results in the slaying of 58 Italian soldiers
Japanese aerial machine-gun attack is made on three British Embassy automobiles
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Monitor

## Worth Knowing

"A CUBIC MILE OF SEA WATER MAY HAVE AS MUCH AS A MILLION TONS OF SALT."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

### *John 'in the Deserts'*

The Common Version of Luke 1:80 informs us that John the Baptist remained "in the deserts till the day of his shewing unto Israel"; but to the modern reader the term "deserts" is apt to suggest a rather different meaning from that evidently intended by the writer of the gospel.

We generally think of a desert as meaning a sterile waterless waste, often covered with sand; and while the Greek word could mean that, it was often used to describe any thinly populated tract of country. Indeed, it might almost be rendered "prairie," for we find that such land was used by Moses as a grazing place for sheep—he "kept the flock of Jethro" at "the back side of the 'desert'" (Exod. 3:1).

Thus John's life "in the deserts" may imply no more than relative isolation from society in the sparsely settled sections of the hill country of Judah (cf. Luke 1:39) where he was born.

## Quotation for Today

*STRENGTH of character lies not in demanding special circumstances, but in mastering and using any that may be given.*—Canon Scott Holland.

## In Lighter Vein

**Sh-h**

There's a rumor that the next issue of "Who's Who in Russia" will be published in loose-leaf form.

**Preventing a Fire**

A man was running very fast up the street when a policeman prevented him from crossing the road as vehicles approached. "What's the hurry?" said the constable. "Going to a fire?"

"Well, not exactly," was the reply. "I was going to prevent one; the boss said that's what he'd do if I was late again, and I was hurrying to the office in time!"—Montreal Star.

**Only Figuratively**

"I just received a letter from my fiancee, who is traveling in the West," writes a friend. "She informs me that her time is no longer my time. That is, when it's 8 there, it's 10 here."

**By the Way, Have You Renewed Your Monitor?**

"My wife and I are trying to get up a list of magazines. By taking three you get a discount."

"How are you making out?"

"We can get one that I don't want and one that she doesn't want and one that neither wants for $2.25."

Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

**Husband: "I do wish you wouldn't get your dress patterns mixed up with my maps. No wonder we're lost."**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Gratitude*

Winnipeg, Man.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

According to latest reports, the farmers of Manitoba have already donated 31 carloads of vegetables to their neighbors in the drought area in Saskatchewan. This is an evidence of true neighborliness.

Donations are still being received to make up further carloads, not only from farmers but from home gardeners in every community.

Manitoba, which has been blessed with an abundance this year, is showing her gratitude in a practical way.

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### *Human Pipe Organ*

Eight persons stand in line facing the audience; and to each is assigned a certain note of the music scale. One person stands back of this line and "plays the organ," touching first one and then another on the head. The person touched stoops and at the same time utters the necessary sound. The organist may play "Yankee Doodle" or some other familiar tune. the key struck giving the desired tones.—Mrs. J. O., Cabool, Mo.

## A Word a Day

### *Notes and Queries*

**"Breathed on them"** (John 20:22)—The word "breathed" renders the Greek *emphusao*, which is used nowhere else in the New Testament. Some interest, however, may be attached to the fact that it is the same word used in Gen. 2:7 in the Septuagint (early Greek translation of the Old Testament), where the Lord God breathes into Adam's nostrils "the breath of life."

**Commune**—The verb calls for o clipped-short, and accent on second syllable.

Both the Greek *koinonia* and the Latin *communis* mean "in common," and both emphasize the thought of joint action. For example, communion with Deity suggests, as Webster's puts it, "to hold spiritual . . . intercourse."

**Consecration**—*Kon-se-kray'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin verb *consecrare*, "to render sacred," was a combination of *cum*, "with, wholly," and *sacrare*, "make holy" (*sacer*, "sacred"). Whatever is consecrated is withdrawn from secular functions and is devoted wholly to holy purposes. "Consecration," of course, is the act or state of consecrating.

**Consign**—*Kon-sine'* (o clipped-short, i long).

Whatever is consigned (French *consigner*, "to present or deliver in hand," from Latin *consignare*, "to seal, warrant, register"—*cum*, "with," and *signum*, "a mark, sign") is transferred or delivered formally, as by signing over, into the possession of another or into a different state.

In the commercial world the word is shorn somewhat of the thought of fixed possession; for it there indicates the sending of a thing, by bill of lading or otherwise, to an agent in another place for disposal.

One of the best uses of the word is the consigning of fears to their native nothingness.

**Delusion, illusion**—Long *u*, if you can do it painlessly; otherwise, honest, old-fashioned *oo*.

These two words have much in common, and are not infrequently used interchangeably. Their difference, however, is suggested by the roots of their first syllables. Latin *ludere* means "to play"; but *il-* (for *in*) suggests "upon," and *de* here means "fully." The Latin *illudere* meant "to deceive (by playing upon the senses)"; and *deludere* suggested a greater degree of deception by "fully" playing upon the senses.

As we discriminate between the words, we find that "illusion" is applied to a false mental image, the unreality of which may be detected by simple reasoning. For example, a mirage or a shadow may deceive for a time; but reasoning will prove it to be an illusion.

On the other hand, a "delusion" is a rather fixed mental conception—the result of long faith in an illusion. It seems to be not so easily removed. For example, the belief that hard times will last forever is a delusion.

The Standard Dictionary has an interesting line: "All perception by the senses has more or less of an illusory character."

**Effect**—Whether as noun or verb, this work is sounded *eh-fekt'* (both e's short).

**Eschew**—Preferably *es-choo'*; but long-*u* diehards are welcome to side with Webster's second choice, *es-chu'*.

This word goes back through the Anglo-French *eschuer*, "to shun, avoid, bend from," to the Old High German *scioh*, "shy," cognate with English "shy." If we eschew something, we shun it as something wrong or distasteful; we shy at it, or keep clear of it.

**Ignorance**—*Ig'-no-ranse* (i short, o as in obey, a clipped-short).

This word is commonly used to indicate a condition of want of knowledge, of being uneducated or uninformed. But, in our opinion, there is vastly more to it, since it goes back to the roots of "ignore," Latin *in*, "not," and *gnoscere*, "to know."

We use "ignore" in the sense of "to refuse to take notice of; not to recognize; to disregard wilfully." And this sense we cannot fail to consider in connection with the derived form "ignorance," which, in reality, is a condition not merely of natural want of intelligence, but of self-imposed darkness due to ignoring, or failing to recognize, one's heritage of reflecting intelligence.

**Inert**—*In-urt'* (i short, u as in urn).

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin root *in*, "not," and *ars*, "art." If art betokens skil, aptitude, activity, and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes inability, inaptitude, inactivity; hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action. Matter, without mentality or vitality, is inert (cf. "inert and lifeless as a clod").

**Intact**—*In-takt'*.

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated.

**Obliterate**—*Ob-lit'-er-ate*.

The primary meaning of this word was "to smear out letters," the Latin roots being *ob*, "over," and *littera*, "letter." In writing with a stylus on a waxen tablet, the ancient Roman could obliterate his letters by rubbing out the mistake with the rounded end of his writing instrument. Today, when something is obliterated by time or use, we note that it is worn out, effaced, undecipherable. It is removed so that the record is gone forever.

Note that if certain undesirable qualities are obliterated,—that is, if the mental slate is once rubbed clean,—true ideas may be impressed effectively.

**Paramount**—Note that it is an *ou* sound, not short *o*.

One of the earliest writers to use this word was Hooker, who in "A Disclosure of Justification" wrote: "Let him (the Pope) no longer count himselfe lord *paramount* ouer the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his seruants *parauaile*." Both the italicized words were taken from the French, the former conveying the sense of "supreme," and the latter expressing the thought of "inferior."

As Skeat points out, however, neither of the words is properly an adjective, but both are in effect adverbial phrases, corresponding respectively to the Old French *par amont*, literally "by that which is upward (Latin *ad montem*, "to the hill"), and *par aval*, literally "by that which is downward" (Latin *ad valem*, "to the valley").

Our use of "paramount" today is as an adjective in the sense of "supreme, pre-eminent, superior to all others, having the highest rank or jurisdiction."

**Polycarp**—*Pol'-ih-karp*.

Polycarp (A. D. 69-166) was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers of the latter part of the second century. For example, Irenaeus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna in 166, a cry was raised against the Christians; and Polycarp sought refuge. He was betrayed, however, and efforts were made to make him "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How can I speak evil of my king who saved me?"

The fagots were then lighted; and his noble work was crowned with a baptism of fire.

**Preparatory**—The *e* is sounded as in debate.

**Probation**—*Pro-bay'-shun*.

This word is derived from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and inasmuch as this is in turn traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent," we are assured that the primary meaning of *probare* was "to prove (or judge) the goodness of a thing."

Probation, then, may be considered as an opportunity given one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration. There may seem to be some tribulation, but it is only a fitting for more progress.

**Rid**—Short *i*, not short *e*.

**Rod, staff** (Ps. 23:4)—The Oxford Companion Bible notes: "Club and . . . crook. The only two things carried by the shepherd; the former for defense, the latter for help. The club for the sheep's enemies, the crook for the sheep's defense. A lesson for pastors today."

**Tenacity**—The *e* is as in debate, *te-nas'-ih-tih*.

Whatever may be described as tenacious, holds fast; and this, of course, is an accurate rendering of Latin *tenax*, "holding fast" (*tenere*, "to hold"). Tenacity is the state or quality of being tenacious. The quality is best shown in a strict clasping of good to oneself.

**Theosophy**—From Greek *theos*, "God," and *sophos*, "wise." The word designates a system which proposes to attain direct intercourse with Spirit by physical processes. It would offer to mortal mind direct insight into the working of divine Mind.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**A Shunting Problem:** A first pushes B into C. Then E pushes A up, and couples it to B, and draws A and B out into the right siding. E uncouples, goes up into C, and pushes A out onto the main line, leaving B in the right siding. E then picks up A, and pushes it up into the left siding, and then returns to the main line.

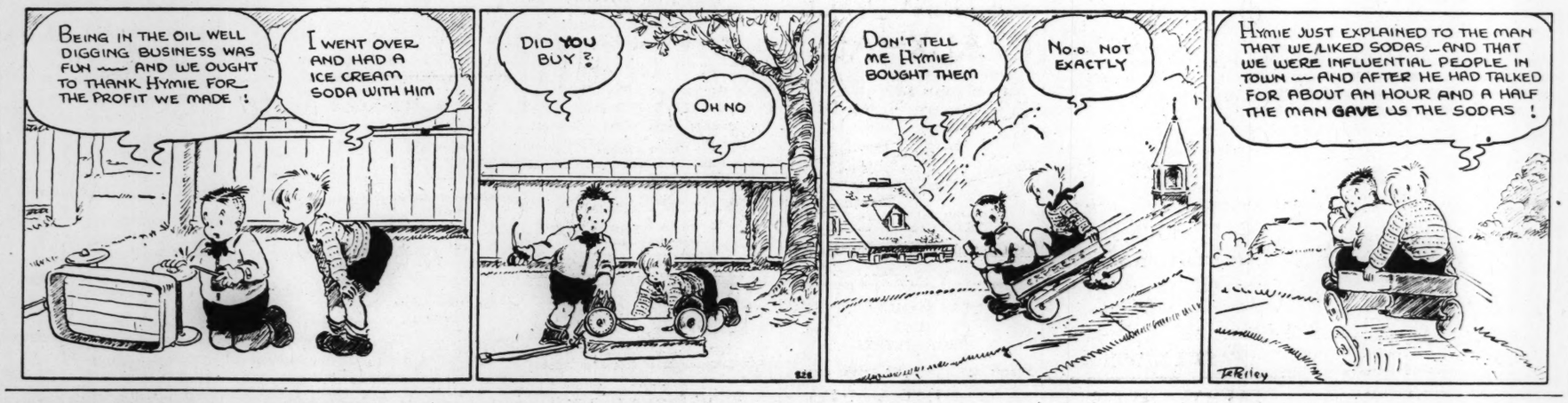
**Letter Juggling:** Initiated, Dietitian.

**What Are the Dimensions?** 25 feet long by 22 feet wide.

**Characters in Literature:** Sam Weller; Oliver Twist; Charles Brandon; Bob Gratchit; Roderick Dhu; Scarlett O'Hara; David Copperfield; Jo Folensbee; Martin Chuzzlewit, Silas Marner.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Is a Nice Fellow to Know!*

By Le Pelley


BEING IN THE OIL WELL DIGGING BUSINESS WAS FUN — AND WE OUGHT TO THANK HYMIE FOR THE PROFIT WE MADE !
I WENT OVER AND HAD A ICE CREAM SODA WITH HIM
DID YOU BUY ?
OH NO
DON'T TELL ME HYMIE BOUGHT THEM
NO-O NOT EXACTLY
HYMIE JUST EXPLAINED TO THE MAN THAT WE LIKED SODAS — AND THAT WE WERE INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN TOWN — AND AFTER HE HAD TALKED FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF THE MAN GAVE US THE SODAS !
TeRiley

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Paul Pelican Plays Football*

By The Hagers

I FOUND THE DUCKLINGS ALWAYS WON AT SCRIMMAGE; SO TO HAVE SOME FUN,
I ASKED PAUL PELICAN TO PLAY ON MY SIDE IN OUR GAME TODAY.
I THREW A FORWARD PASS TO PAUL, WHO CAUGHT IT, AND RAN WITH THE BALL.
MY TEAM HAD WON A GAME AT LAST. THE DUCKLINGS CLAIM PAUL IS TOO FAST!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Abundance Anyway

"NO ONE can fairly accuse us in our 1938 goal of practicing scarcity economics," asserted Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech at Memphis recently. And the crop estimates since then indicate that abundance is going to be the rule in American agricultural production even for the current or 1937 crop year.

Seventeen and a half million bales of cotton, the second largest on record; 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, or nearly twice as much as last year's drought-stricken crop; more than 885,000,000 bushels of wheat to bring up the flour bin to approximately the normal mark—these are some of the items in the outlook for a harvest of all farm products that will, in the words of the department, "average higher than in any recent year."

Metropolitan critics who interpret all crop regulation as restriction point to these figures as evidence that crops after all simply cannot be controlled. Administration people insist in effect that this is what they intended all along. But whether the planners have been misrepresented in their aims or whether they are now merely covering up, there are several developments in the crop trends that are interesting and significant.

One is that the cotton crop being grown this year on 34,000,000 acres is practically as large as the record productions of 1925 and '26 when more than 45,000,000 acres were in cultivation. In other words, a 25 per cent reduction in acreage has been offset by a favorable growing season, selection of the best land for planting and by ten years' improvement in heavier bearing strains of cotton seed.

On the surface there would appear an almost humorous contradiction between cutting down acreage and at the same time building up per-acre yields. Actually this is good farming. What factory would not consider it efficiency if it could produce comfortably a larger output in less floor space? It takes little more labor to hoe a row of good cotton than of scraggly, low-grade stuff. Substantially the same considerations apply to cultivating corn, harvesting wheat or raising cattle or hogs.

Land economists must have known that 20 per cent acreage reductions would make less than a 20 per cent curtailment in crop. For naturally the poorest land will be retired first. That is as it should be, and that is what is contemplated in the current soil conservation program. The most run-down land is that which needs to be planted in legumes or cover crops, to be rebuilt in fertility and protected from erosion.

The result of intelligent land use, whether government-fostered or individually initiated, is to provide a sufficiency for all needs and to release some land continually for new uses. The degree of progress of the United States will be measured in large part by the success in introducing useful new crops for this land and in adapting present products to new uses.

The theory of crop control has come a long way in the United States since the early days of the New Deal. It has come to an acknowledgement on the lips of its spokesmen—which may fairly be claimed as the Wallace philosophy all along—that the goal is not simply acreage reduction, but, in his phrase, "balanced abundance."

### My Lord Mayor

THE City of London recently elected its new Lord Mayor. On the eighth of November he will take the oath of office; and on the following day he will be presented to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and parade in his coach the streets of the capital—attended by his citizen-officers "of credit and renown," amid fifing and drumming, and a time-honored circumstance of pomp.

The spectacle is always impressive, and one that befits the installation of the greatest civic dignitary in the British Empire. For twelve months, after long years as a private citizen, each holder of the office becomes the peer of the noblest in the land, the host, on occasions, of Royalty, the chief magistrate of "the City," and ruler over many things affecting the lives of his fellows.

Nearly seven hundred and fifty years have passed since Henry Fitzalwyn became the first to bear the title of Mayor of London. Among his successors were many who played effective parts in their country's history. Yet there is only one whose fame has spread far beyond the realm, and endures in a legend that shall preserve the name of Dick Whittington as long as that of London Town. He deserves to be remembered. Not for the romantic and fabulous embellishments that time has bestowed upon his career; but because that career is at once an inspiration, and a true symbol of the fact, so rigidly maintained, that worth and honorable service alone are the essentials for election.

The Bells of Bow that once rang so prophetically: "Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London," still ring with hope for the aspiring apprentice.

### Words to Wise Interventionists

HARDLY had the British Prime Minister sat down at Manchester than the British Foreign Secretary stood up at Llandudno. What Mr. Chamberlain's speech hinted, Mr. Eden's hinted more strongly. Britain is concerned about Spain in a way which makes British concern something to be taken seriously by the self-"proclaimed" interventionists.

A realist like Premier Mussolini should be more impressed by British alertness over Spanish affairs now that this alertness is avowedly attributable to increased British anxiety over vital national interests. This statement of Mr. Eden's no doubt will be heard in Rome:

> A clear distinction must be made between non-intervention in what is purely a Spanish affair and non-intervention where British interests are at stake.

At Rome and elsewhere it will be asked just how the more or less general declarations by the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary apply to the Non-intervention Committee's talks about withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain. To what extent does the presence of those "volunteers" on Spanish soil threaten British interests?

It is daily becoming clearer that Britain must regard an Italo-German supported victory of the fascistic General Franco in Spain as a threat to British Mediterranean interests. Such an ending of the Spanish conflict would place another totalitarian state along a British sea road. After their disillusionment over the "gentlemen's agreement" with Italy early this year, it is not likely British leaders could place much reliance on guarantees that British interests would always be respected were Britain to accept the strategic disadvantage implicit in a fascist government over Spain. No doubt Mr. Eden was calling attention to such considerations when he promised:

> We shall continue to be watchful to see that those interests of ours in the Mediterranean and in the maintenance of our line of communications with the Near East and India are not endangered.

Both Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Eden's speeches seem to have been intended to clear the atmosphere for the discussions now about to take place in the Non-Intervention Committee. But while Mr. Chamberlain's tended to clear the air of destructive tensions, Mr. Eden's has cleared it somewhat of possible misconceptions as to the British position.

Il Duce might have doubts as to how Britain would act on hypothetical questions concerning abstract democracy or collective security. He should have none—after his experience with Britain in the Mediterranean "piracy" crisis—as to what Britain will do when that country feels a threat to vital interests.

### Invitation to Citizenship

GOOD government begins in the municipality. So does poor government.

Proper operation of state or national government demands that city government be honest and efficient. That comes first. And anything that can be done to encourage good city government deserves applause and recognition, and, indeed, emulation.

Milwaukee's publication of an annual city report that actually is interesting has won the right to such recognition. Milwaukee has long been known for its low crime rate, its sound finances, and its general consideration for the happiness of its citizens. The report now dramatizes the city's activities and helps to make citizens newly aware of their municipal government and their own places in its orbit.

New York's Board of Education upset tradition in a similar way a year or two ago by making its annual report so interesting that it had to go into an unprecedented second edition. That is what Milwaukee now has done. By the use of good photographs, modern type and layout, the report has been made to resemble an edition of a fine magazine. It is the annual consolidated report of the Common Council, compiled and edited by Richard E. Krug, Municipal Reference Librarian, and members of his staff, under the title "Municipal Activities of Milwaukee for 1936." All the facts and figures of a conventional report are there, but so garnished with up-to-the-minute pictorial displays as to tempt the reader to look farther and farther in its pages.

So he learns what the city is doing for him. He learns why his citizenship is important. He sees where his money goes, and how the city is advancing toward a debt-free goal. He has a chance to form an opinion as to whether the elected and appointed officials are performing their tasks efficiently, and to learn who those officials are.

All of this is highly praiseworthy in an age when the average citizen is so far removed from his government that he doesn't know his own representatives, let alone what is or is not being done at the City Hall. This very circumstance has left the way open for the formation of political machines, the development of graft, corruption and inefficiency in city governments from coast to coast. The Milwaukee report is a noteworthy contribution to the success of municipal government.

## Interpreting the Law

*Book News of the Day*

RECENTLY, during the sessions held at Harvard University in observance of Harvard's Tercentenary, there was arranged a CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF THE COMMON LAW. There comes now the record of these meetings, bearing the title of the conference (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3). The compilation and preface are by Grenville Clark. The contributed papers are the lectures given by the distinguished judges, lawyers and solicitors who attended.

Dean Roscoe Pound, retiring dean of Harvard's Law School, set the tempo by speaking to the question, "What Is the Common Law?" Quoting from the Vulgate, he adopts this translated version of the Psalmist who declared, "Because of thy law have I abided thee, O Lord." Profoundly, and indeed reverently, Dean Pound contrasted the regularity of the operations of nature with the willfulness and inconstancy of human behavior; the steadfastness and predictability of the moral order with the "want of principle and untrustworthiness of the ungodly." These considerations, he observed, gave strength to the faith of the Psalmist in an "Eternal who stands behind the regularity and certainty of the natural and moral orders."

It is the desire to promote and maintain such regularity of conduct in human behavior that has led mankind to search deeply for the source and inspiration of this governing law, that its application might be made to human affairs. He observes: "When one reflects on what has been done in the development of order and system in these processes, and weighs against the abuses incident to the political order the gains which that order and system have brought us, he may well paraphrase the Psalmist and say, because of thy law am I content with thee, O state."

It would seem that here, at the very beginning of Harvard's interesting sessions, was revealed the source of what we know as the Common Law, and with it a sufficient definition. Perhaps the confusion, if any, has been caused by the ignorant, selfish and uninspired effort to interpret the law, or to implement it through the application of ingenious contrivances. There have been, throughout all the ages of civilization, what once were denominated wicked and perverse generations. And these qualities persist. It is because of this, it may be, that the ingenuity of scholars and lawmakers and courts has sought, sometimes successfully and sometimes futilely, to mechanize the law by imposing punishments and awarding prizes. One wonders if it is an ingenious subterfuge. F. L. P.

### Not Carrying Them All in One Basket, Fortunately

## Ship Ahoy

"OF COURSE," I said, "once I'd learned not to ring nine bells, and not to take eggs from the 'crow's nest,' I could do your job."

The Second Mate looked across the wheelhouse with his whimsical good-natured smile. His expression was plainly inquiring why this young "supercargo" they had shipped for this trip should so persistently follow him around the little "tramp," doing little else but reveal what an easy life a seaman's was; and he was at last becoming aware of my envy.

"Four-hour watches!" I had recently exclaimed in disdain. Four hours with nothing to do except luxuriate in sunshine, drowse over a bulkhead, and reserve enough energy to put a cross on a chart at the end of it all. If you were lucky enough to be off duty each noon, you needn't even know how to use a sextant. It was symbolic, and self-admissive, of the whole burlesque of work at sea that you couldn't use even a telescope without winking. And now I had come to my final statement—of course I could do his job.

"Don't say anything about experience," I added quickly. "I know you've to learn that so many points on the port bow is the cosine of the angle between the funnel and the Chief Engineer's canary; but you don't need experience to stand on a bridge for four hours and watch things coming across an otherwise empty sheet of water. Well, if that isn't one of the simplest things in the world . . .", I left it there.

The little steamer slushed on, and the foam was like etched marble against the unbelievable blue of the Mediterranean flashing under the drench of sunlight. Malta had dipped astern, and Alexandria would not peep up over the flat sea for two more days. No other ship had saluted our loneliness for thirty-six hours.

I watched with curiosity as he took a telescope from its compartment and opened it while he walked clear of the wheelhouse shelter. He searched ahead for a moment and then raised the instrument to his eye. "A German, I think," he announced, after a second's scrutiny.

I was on the point of confessing quite naturally and truthfully that not only was I unable to see a German ship on our bows, but, further, that not even the faintest wisp of smoke could I discover on that empty horizon. Yet the gleam in the eye of the Second Mate seemed suddenly to recall our late conversation and:

"Yes, she's coming up fast," I prevaricated. "May I look?"

I took the telescope and brought it steadily down on the point I assumed the Second Mate had looked on, and I saw a hazy, unbroken rim of sea.

"Why," asked the Second Mate, "do you sway the thing about, like that?"

"Rough sea," I replied laconically. The Second Mate snorted. "Well," I retaliated, "I've just seen you write in the log, 'Vessel rolling heavily in confused swell.'"

"That's in case of damaged cargo," explained the Second Mate, with undismayed calm. "Can you tell that fellow's colors yet?" I glared importantly into space and said "No." "Come up again tomorrow afternoon, and he may be alongside," invited the Second Mate. "It needs an experienced eye to watch things coming across an otherwise empty sheet of water."

It was turned six in the evening when I stood again with the Second Mate; he was taking over while the Third Mate had tea, and we were both contentedly anticipating the peace of twilight.

"I can see her now," I broke in, as a noticeable brush of smoke wove its way upward from the sea's edge; and then, remembering I was supposed to have seen the same ship five hours ago, I added, "much more plainly than before."

The Second Mate started up quickly and stared across the waves. Just for a second he was motionless and then a comprehending grin captured his expression. But there was something in that grin which spelt relief and I seized at intuition.

"You've never seen that ship before," I accused, but the Second Mate was retreating down the ladder, and I turned to find the Third Mate coming up from his meal.

"Could you," I asked the Third Mate, without preamble, "have seen that ship five hours ago?"

"I didn't," he said. Nor did anyone else, I thought. "What is she?" I pursued.

The Third Mate took out the telescope and studied the distance. "A German," he declared. "Second sight," I breathed. "I beg your pardon," said the Third Mate, politely.

"I know when I'm beaten," I admitted, dejectedly. H. G. L.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Not an Idle Gesture*

By Frank L. Perrin

A DAY or two ago word was passed along in dispatches from Ford headquarters in Dearborn, Michigan, to the effect that the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant in Kansas City, Mo., normally employing some 3000 workers, would be closed as a result of a lockout strike called by the United Automobile Workers, an organization affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Perhaps the news of this threatened action is not tremendously important when compared with the record of stirring events written elsewhere in the world. But it is of immediate and pressing importance to the 3000 employees of the Ford company in Kansas City and their families, to the owners of perhaps as many homes in and about that city, to hundreds of grocers, market men and other merchants, and to taxpayers who may be called upon to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the support of the families of workers deprived of employment.

A spokesman for the Ford company, interviewed at Michigan headquarters, said the company's action was compelled by a recurrence of labor trouble instigated by the organizers who sought to dictate wage and hour policies within the plant. He referred to the fact that his company was unable to get police protection for workers who refused to join the strikers, and even the police were forced to get passes from officers of the union.

Of course, as in all such controversies, there are charges and counter charges, recriminations, denunciations and pleas in justification. On one point, however, there seems to be general agreement. It is that the employing company has failed or refused to recognize the U. A. W. On the side of the unionized workers it is insisted that the company has attempted to compel the workers not affiliated with the C. I. O. auxiliary to form an independent rival union. Evidence substantiating this latter claim seems to be lacking, though the charge, if proved, would hardly incriminate the Ford management, when all surrounding circumstances are considered.

Within the limits of the space here available none but a courageous commentator would attempt to analyze all the opposing claims of workers and employers as these are arrayed in controversies of this nature. But here an important issue seems to be joined. It is as to the reasonableness and right of a labor union representing even a majority of the workers employed to assume to dictate to employers the terms and conditions governing wages, hours, and personnel, and against this the reasonableness and right of the employer to suspend operations, meantime sharing his losses with workers who individually oppose the tactics of strikers, and with the community in which the industry has been built up.

I am inclined to the opinion that the people of Kansas City, for instance, are in a position today, or that they will be on the day when the Ford company actually releases its corps of workers, to express their opinions on the issue involved. Taken as an isolated instance in which an employer either wisely or unwisely decides that he will not continue a controversy further against such hindrances and odds, this decision of the Ford company may not be of great importance. But if it is to be regarded as indicating a considered and determined policy to be followed elsewhere, or generally, it is of the greatest importance and significance.

Those who are forcing the issue, whether independently or at the dictation of the leaders of the C. I. O. and U. A. W., should not lose sight of the fact that the Ford company, in deciding upon a defensive, or offensive, course, is prepared to act quickly, definitely and finally. It is not answerable to politicians, banks, or a divided governing board. Its operating and regulating mechanism is at all times under control. Its defensive armament, once trained upon even powerful opposing forces, can be made immediately effective, as is evidenced by the action said to have been decided upon in Kansas City.

How far, it may be asked, will Mr. Lewis of the C. I. O. and Mr. Martin of the U. A. W. decide to go in their desire to impose upon industry their dictates and rules? Not in all cases can the answer to their demands be so conclusively and emphatically given. It would seem that they might hesitate in the face of such a situation as that which their insistence has caused to exist. And it would seem that the thousands upon thousands of workers employed in allied industries would hesitate before enlisting upon the side of those who, while seeking to aid them, may, in the end, wreck the structure without which they would be deprived of any employment.

## The Wide Horizon

### Raw Materials: Free Access or Direct Control?

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

THE claim of the totalitarian states—and these include Japan as well as Italy, Germany and Russia—is to a right to direct control over sufficient quantities of the earth's natural wealth to support their ever expanding populations. With the exception of Russia, these nations are not satisfied with their present position in the world's economic arrangement. It is this fact that gives the title of "Have-nots" to the Fascists, Nazis and Nipponese. And it is this fact that seems to render so hopeless any effort to placate the "Have-nots" short of a general redistribution of the earth's surface that could only come from gigantic conquests.

In vain the League of Nations has urged that what is wanted is free access to raw materials on equal terms rather than ownership. To the dictatorships it is intolerable to have to depend upon the willingness of others for trade and natural resources. The very law of their own being is the unrestrained will and power of the state to accomplish whatever ends "national destiny" may dictate. And it becomes clearer always that "national destiny" includes for Japan domination of the whole eastern world of the Pacific and Asia. For Germany, Herr Hitler has never receded from his claims to a nation of hundreds of millions, dominant in all central and eastern Europe and pushing Russia back from the fertile borderlands of the Ukraine. Premier Mussolini may or may not be bluffing in his claims to Mediterranean supremacy and to an African Empire. But the bluff, if it be one, is as dangerous to the peace of the world as the reality.

There is some justice in the rejection of the "Have-nots" of the ostensibly reasonable views of the League's Report on Raw Materials. Japan's foreign trade, which would be her only method of buying what she needs in free markets, has found her exports even more restricted by import barriers than has been the case with either Germany or Italy. Ownership of the great bulk of the world's oil and mineral resources is vested in three powers, the United States, Great Britain and Russia. Great Britain is estimated to control by investment about three-fourths of the world's oil, outside the territory of the United States and Russia. And Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Persian are both government controlled organizations. Surveys of the minerals of the world such as those made in THE STRATEGY OF RAW MATERIALS by Brooks Emeny and INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IN THE NON-FERROUS METALS by myself, and others, and RAW MATERIALS IN PEACE AND WAR, by Prof. Eugene Staley, all show an overwhelming percentage of the great minerals and their strategic lesser allies in the hands of the United States, Britain, and to a smaller degree Russia. So long as technical metallurgy remains the basis of highly mechanized civilizations, the countries which control these metals can count upon industrial superiority, if not supremacy.

That is exactly what the "Have-not" states cannot face with equanimity. They have seen copper prices forced up for world consumers by an organized cartel-type of control by United States producers. They are faced today by a "squeeze" of consumers through artificial control of rubber and tin prices, centering in Great Britain. When, therefore, they are urged by the League to disarm and trade, they see in this attitude only the hypocritical satisfaction of the rich world powers with a status quo which permits "Haves" to squeeze the "Have-nots."

Two things are necessary as the first steps toward world peace. Each requires a change of heart, one on the part of the "Have-nots," the other on the part of the "Haves." The first is for the dictatorships or "totalitarian" states to renounce, genuinely, their whole effort to redistribute the world's resources by direct action—leading to inevitable war. To do this would at once ease the armament race and disarm the world of hate. But can the leopard change his spots? Can imperialistic nationalism renounce its ends without catastrophe?

The correlative need on the part of the "Haves" is equally clear: they must be prepared to allow not only equal, but reasonably priced, access to their raw materials, and sufficient freedom of trade to permit payment to be made. It is late to offer this to the dictatorships who are also "Have-nots"; perhaps it is too late. But Mr. Hull keeps sounding that steady and clear note. At least among those powers who represent a moderate economic sanity, the need for this step of pooling the world's raw materials was never greater. Perhaps such a loose economic league of the peaceful powers would offer powerful inducements to peace as well as deterrents to war.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### The Common Danger

THE evil of mounting armaments is having, and will continue to have, a disturbing effect on our economy. If war should be the outcome of this suicidal race in armaments, it would mean, even for this country, a disaster which no neutrality laws could possibly prevent. Instead of pursuing a policy of indifferent aloofness toward the Old World, in the mistaken belief that isolation is or can be a reality for this Nation, we have all the more reason, then, to do all we can to foster peace on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Washington Post.*